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AN IMPERTINENT DISTURBER.

De Zion Ban' done give er show
Down ter de Blue Light Chu'ch,
En 'low dey yank dem Baptisses
Right off dey stuck-up pe'ch.
De Zion Ban' dey organize
Er culled minst'el troupe;
En Lawdy, mun! Ah tell yo' now
Dem en' men mek you whoop.

But dat Sam Johnsing spile de show
Des 'cause hit sittin' good:
Yes 'cause dey let dat scound'el in
Ah neveh una'stood.
In co'se, dey's low-down, trashy coons,
Dat's al'ays buttin' in—
But w'en they bus' chu'ch minst'els up
Hit sho'ly is er sin.

Yo' see, Bud Baker he done ast
Dat funny middleman:
"Why do de chicken cross de road?"
Er joke, yo' una stan'.
En den dis Johnsing moke riz up,
So long en lank en slim,
En yell: "Dat chicken cross de road
Cuhcase yo' afteh him!"
—Baltimore American.

GRIT.

There's nothing that's gained without grit—
Remember that always, my lad—
Ambition will solemnly sit,
And energy, mayhap, go mad;
Unless grit will push them along
To the goal where success reigns supreme.
Your life's but a somnolent song,
Your struggle a wearisome dream.
Ah, then, if the nail you would hit,
Be sure that you do it with grit;
For, until you do,
You will find it quite true
That nothing is gained without grit,
my lad—
That nothing is gained without grit.

You struggle until you are old,
Then say, with a sigh, "Nothing won.
Oh, why didn't some one take hold
And drive me till something was done?"
Why didn't you know how to grasp
The value of each flitting day,
And not let old Idleness clasp
You tight in his mesnes, and say:
"Ah, lad, you can't win on your wit,
It takes lots of courage and grit—
You may conquer a place
Near the first in the race—
But nothing is gained without grit,
my lad—
No, nothing is gained without grit."
—Robert Gray in Success.

A QUEST.

Long since, there lived a man reputed wise
(Some better things were said of him, some worse),
Who made his life a tireless quest to know
The Why and Wherefore of the universe.

He wandered through solutions intricate,
And old and new philosophers he read;
This one converted, but another spake
And made his faith apostasy instead.

A paladin of atheism first—
But soon he dared to wonder how to-day
Existence universal was explained
By saying it existed yesterday.

So swerved away unto the other pole,
Hypothesis theistic, and would fain
Have found a cause without a prior cause—
But all his years of searching were in vain.

Thus all his fond illations turned to dust;
Some things he learned are not revealed to man;
What solace that he knew the essence of
All creeds religious since the world began?

His life was by rain analysis,
And subtle disputations held in thrall
His soul, that wildly dreamed to overleap
The mystery Life offers to us all.

But when Age left him twisted, gray and worn,
He felt the barren purpose of his quest,
And longed to quite forget his mocking doubts
And live his last, few, trembling days at rest.

But Death had watched him with a cynic's eye
Had marked his shuffling steps, his sight grown dim,
And one still evening stood before his chair,
And smiled, half kindly, as he beckoned him.

* * * * * * * * *

One passing through a certain field of graves
May find a stone of rather ancient date,
Which bears these words, the last philosophy,
Of him whose life they thus commemorate:

"Here sleeps a man who sought to question God—
Who conjured with the everlasting Why;
Delved deeply into science, creeds and schools,
And learned this truth—that Man is born to die."

W. L.—New York Sun.

SMALLEST PONY IN THE WORLD

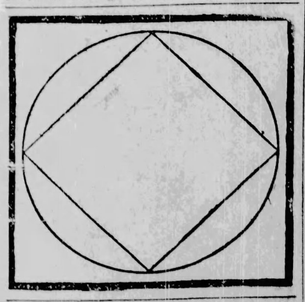
The smallest pony in the world is owned by G. H. Hackstead, a blacksmith living near Ludlow, Ky. It weighs 24 pounds, and is only 22 inches tall.

The colt was foaled on a farm near Fountain Ferry Park. Its owner considered it worthless, and sent it to Mr. Hackstead. At birth it only weighed about twelve pounds, although it was perfectly formed. Since that time it has grown very slowly, and for the last two months there has been almost no change in its height and weight. If it stops growing now there is no doubt that it is the smallest horse in the world.

The colt is perfectly healthy, and is well formed and strong. Its dam was a mustang pony of average size, and its sire was a good-sized horse. The cross should have produced a medium-sized horse. The colt is good-tempered, although very frisky. It has been taught to follow its master like a dog, and is very affectionate. The freak has attracted much attention since it has been on exhibition.

SQUARE-IN-CIRCLE OPTICAL ILLUSION

Very curious and interesting is the optical illusion consisting of a square drawn inside of a circle. You would think at first glance that the circle was



flattened out at the four points where the corners of the square touch it.

In this you would be quite mistaken. The circle, which is perfectly round and drawn with a compass, exhibits this peculiarity so soon as the square is drawn inside of it.—New York Herald.

OUR MOST REMARKABLE COMMUNITY EXPERIMENT

A leading Ohio lawyer, discussing the trend of modern thought regarding religion, used this striking generalization: "Each generation of man writes into its sacred books the meaning it desires." The substantial truth of this statement is evident to every student of history. And its utterer might have added thereto that there is a tendency among visionary and theoretical minds to read a meaning into the Christian sacred books which the vast majority of men of better-balanced minds can not accept. But they find followers, and minor religious sects and communities are the result.

JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES.

Most people have heard, in one way or another, of the Oneida community, located in Madison county, New York. Its history is most interesting. Its founder was John Humphrey Noyes, born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1811. He graduated at Dartmouth and began the study of the law; but his attention being drawn to theological subjects, he studied at Andover and New Haven, and was licensed to preach in 1833. The next year he claimed to have "experienced a second conversion," and announced himself a "Perfectionist." He declared that all existing forms of religion are wrong; that God possesses a dual body—male and female—and that salvation from sin is a special phase of experience that has for its basis spiritual intercourse with this dual divinity, which may proceed so far, even in this life, as to destroy selfishness, and thus exempt the subject from sin.

His license to preach was annulled, and he began to teach his dogmas in several different publications. He founded a small community in Vermont, and for twelve years confined his labors to them. Then he adopted some of the principles of Fourierism, and induced his followers to adopt communal living. This meant not only a community of goods, but also of women. Marriage was abolished, and the men and women of the community lived in that common relation which received the popular designation of "free love."

Popular sentiment became so bitter against Noyes and his followers that in 1848 he removed to Oneida, New York, and established the "Oneida Community." Their relation of the sexes they called "complex marriage." They believed in the absolute equality of the sexes in social and business life. All lived in one house and ate at the same table. Every business proposition was fully discussed by the whole body, men, women and children; and it was not undertaken except by a substantial agreement of all in its favor.

The Community regarded itself as an experiment in devising a new and improved form of social life; it held that the public should take a deep interest in the outcome of this experiment. It made no secret of the manner of life among its members, and during thirty years it spent over $100,000 in publishing an absolutely free paper, which contained a frank record of its daily life. Its communal idea followed from its belief regarding the second coming of Christ. They took Christ's words concerning this in their simplest meaning, and believed that it took place mainly in the spiritual world, and within the lifetime of Christ's disciples. From this it followed that Christ is the practical present ruler of the world; and the community deemed it their duty to adopt that form of society they believed he approved when he was on earth.

The cherished idea of the community was to make a livelihood by tilling the soil. Henry Thacker, one of the members, was an expert in fruit-raising. The apples, grapes, strawberries and other fruits raised at Oneida astonished the surrounding farmers; but markets were distant and hard to reach in that early day, and the capital the members had brought with them steadily diminished. The community sank $40,000 before it struck a profitable venture, which was in manufacturing. Had it not been for this, the community would have gone down in its early years.

The community had a blacksmith's forge, and Sewall Newhouse, who was fond of trapping and hunting, made steel traps for catching the abundant game. His traps were so good that the neighboring Indians and farmer boys became customers for them. The demand increased, more men were set to work making traps, and finally an agent was sent to Detroit with a trunk full of traps. He returned with an empty trunk and a pocketful of orders. Shortly after, the Hudson Bay company sent a large order for traps. The keen Yankees of the community saw that their failure in profitable horticulture could be retrieved by manufacturing. Within a few years a factory was making seven sizes of traps by machinery and shipping them everywhere on the frontier.

Perceiving that through manufacturing was the road to profitable effort, other branches were added, one at a time. The first of these was fruit-canning. The quality of their fruit was of the best, and it was picked and caned when at its perfection. The community's fruits and preserves stand at the head of all similar products.

The third industry, which is still flourishing, is the manufacture of silk thread. One of the original members was a peddler of silk thread. In 1866 the thread business was begun. Several young people were sent to learn silk-spinning, and on their return they taught others. The output of the factory is worth $300,000 per year.

The fourth industry, started in 1877, was the manufacture of silver-plated ware. This factory is not at Oneida, but at Niagara Falls, and it has a capacity of 40,000 pieces of silver plate per day.

The fifth and youngest industry of the community is the manufacture of steel chains, which grew out of the necessity of furnishing chains with its steel traps. The chains made at Oneida are used everywhere in the United States and Canada.

The success of the Community in its manufacturing ventures is due, not to its religious tenets, but to the absolute honesty of its work. Whatever bears the Oneida brand can be depended upon as the best of its kind.

In 1880 the Oneida community abandoned its social experiment, after 32 years. The male and female members married, and the community of women was given up forever. The same year, the Oneida Community was incorporated as a joint stock company, and the stock was divided among the members, men and women, in proportion to the number of years' service of each as a member. Those who founded it in 1848 have nearly all passed away, and the stock is held by the children and grandchildren of the pioneers.

The advent of manufacturing led to the employment of outside labor, and now the members of the company are the superintendents, salesmen and accountants, the actual labor in its factories and farms being done by hired help. The business is very prosperous, and there is little to remind one now of the hardships the pioneers of the community had to undergo on the old Oneida Indian reservation in Central New York.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

MULE TRAGEDY CARVED IN GRANITE

Conventional tombstone design has been knocked sideways by a bereaved Missouri widow, according to the New York Herald. The poor woman had been deprived of her husband by the sudden action of one of the famous native mules, which, resenting some act on the man's part, delivered an uppercut with telling effect.

This is the subject illustrated in bas-relief on the stone, the time immediately after the kick; and the stone stands at the head of a grave in a small town—St. Charles—not far from St. Louis.

The stone itself is of a common form—a straight shaft of white granite, resting upon a base of brown stone, and surmounted by a bevelled cap, on which stands something that looks much like a haystack (probably it is—the man in whose memory it was erected having been a farmer).

But the bas-relief is the point of interest. It is eighteen inches in diameter. In the background stands an innocent looking, mild appearing animal, that might be a lamb were it not for the lock of wool and the presence of a monstrous head and abnormally large ears. A rope is about the neck of the mule; the other end of the rope is held by a maid of peculiar architecture, who stands with one hand grasping her apron and with great astonishment shown on her face.

The cause of the astonishment is lying in the foreground. It is a man, who apparently is held in the air by resting on an elbow. He wears a pained expression. What is first mistaken for a bird's nest is on close inspection found to be a hat.

From an artistic standpoint the most remarkable thing about this work is the

perspective. One is not sure whether the mule is amusing himself by jumping upon the man or has retired to his corner at the call of time. The position and length of the mule's legs would lead one to believe it to be a copy of the famous animals that plough on hillsides until the legs on one side are shorter than those on the other.

Thus, in the cold marble, is told how this brave man met his death. Whether the widow intended to honor the man or the mule cannot be stated.

When the monument was completed the children of the dead man objected to its erection and asked the assistance of the people in control of the cemetery to prevent the artistic widow from carrying out her plan. The authorities declared that such a monstrosity should not decorate the burying grounds, and informed the widow that unless she would bring dire punishment on herself the monument must never "enter the gate" of the sacred place.

And it did not. She tore a panel of the fence and had it taken in and set up without using the gate. There it stands, by the side of a more modest and conventional headstone erected by the less artistic children.

DISCOVERY OF EXTRAORDINARY PLANT

We all know that certain plants absorb and live on insects, but it has only recently been discovered that there are some curious species of plants that actually devour animal food when given to them in small morsels, says the New York Herald.

The leaves of these queer plants appear in doubles, like oyster valves. This double leaf is closed up from its base to within about three-quarters of its entire length. In the front part it is detached the two pointed tops forming, as it were, a pair of lips, or a mouth, which the plant can open at will.

Inside this mouth is a kind of a passage or throat which extends toward the body of the plant. This passage has a number of hairy bits about it, which are very fuzzy, and at the end of each bit there is a sticky substance.

When the plant opens its mouth it is evident that the trap is then set, for upon any insect entering it the lips close upon it at once, forcing it to the gummy substance of the throat. This substance has properties similar to those contained in the gastric juices of the human stomach, which help to decompose and digest the food. When so digested the food re-

solves itself into a liquid which is carried all over the plant to nourish and revive it.

The most marvelous thing about this newly discovered species is that it can digest such food as small morsels of beef, fish and egg gelatine, some of which, dropped into the open leaf, were retained and apparently digested. At the same time anything of a starchy or fatty substance the leaf or plant is not able to retain. It does not, therefore, close its lips upon it, and if allowed to remain in the mouth the plant will decay.

A Paste That Will Keep.

Break up into a cream one-half pound of lump starch in twenty-five ounces of cold water. Dissolve one ounce of gelatin or white glue in eight ounces of boiling water. Pour the gelatin solution into the starch. Add one ounce glycerin, one ounce of acetic acid (No. 8) and ten or twelve drops of oil of cinnamon. Boil until the mixture thickens and then strain. This paste keeps indefinitely, if covered when not in use, and never lets go.

Science Triumphant Over Tuberculosis.

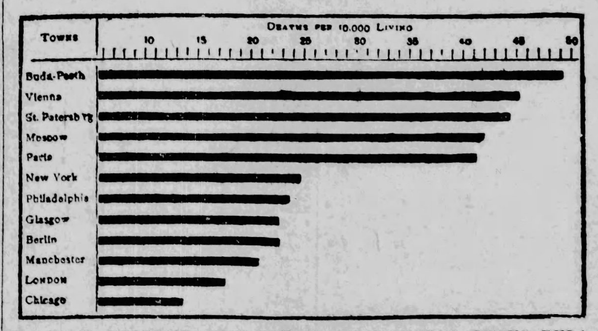


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES RELATIVELY SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION.
[From the London Sphere.]

"The twentieth century is beginning well," said Professor Brouardel, a French delegate to the London Tuberculosis Congress and dean of the Medical Faculty of Paris. "The problem of aerial navigation is already on the point of solution and it now seems finally settled that consumption can be made to disappear in the course of some decades.

"It is not too much to say that the Congress just held shows that this dread disease is curable, since the medical profession in every land is working with common methods to destroy its grip on the human race. It is demonstrated that if tuberculosis is taken in the early stages and treated vigorously according to these methods, nobody need perish by it."

Professor Brouardel expressed himself as greatly pleased at his reception in London and at King Edward's interest in the Congress. He relates with pride that the King complimented him on his paper read before the Congress, relating to the efforts of the French medical profession to cope with the disease by enlightened treatment.

"Though I believe that the disease is curable at any stage except, perhaps, the very last," continued Professor Brouardel, "the most curable is the earliest stage, which is precisely the one that generally escapes the attention of the doctors on account of the carelessness of the patient. It is therefore of the utmost importance to establish free dispensaries in great number in every country where all classes will be able to go for examination as soon as they have even a slight cough. Such places now, fortunately, exist not only in Paris but generally throughout France, for instance, at Arras, Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes. It is impossible to calculate how many serious cases of tuberculosis have been thus prevented because treated immediately.

"The confidence of the French medical profession in these dispensaries has not been always echoed in other countries, but after hearing the result of the research and experience of learned doctors of the whole world at the London Congress it would be crass indifference not to copy the French method. The ravages of consumption in England, the United States and Germany are largely due to the fact that doctors do not get hold of cases till the second stage.

"Wide publication of the conclusions of the Congress ought to have the result of stirring public interest in dispensaries. If the dispensaries be organized on a large scale throughout all civilized countries the first quarter of the new century will become famous as conquering one of the greatest foes to life and health on this planet. All the signs in France point to a gradual diminution of the scourge."—New York Herald.

CHAPTER IX.—A FRIEND IN NEED

I must confess, that I was about ready to give up all hope when I was dragged out of that drift by those exulting fiendish Mississagues; and knowing what I might expect, I would, at that instant, have welcomed a finishing blow from a hatchet. I set my teeth hard, however, that the rough handling might not force another groan from me, but it seemed as if hot irons were searing my heart and lungs. The pain was so great that I was sinking into faintness again, when Brant bent over me.

"What your name, young man?"

"I'm Peter Diehl, Captain."

"What! You boy run away from valley?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Butler knew me. I ran away because I wasn't guilty. Miss Molly helped me. Didn't she tell you?"

Brant made no reply to my question, but, turning to Butler, said: "Lieutenant! You no 'member this boy? He ole Diehl's Little Quedar."

"So, he's the chap is he? Well! I always knew he'd get his come uppance, Gad! But he's grown some. Take a high fire to warm him. Think you'll be able to dance in a fire to Mississiague music? Eh! Little Peter?"

I made no reply to this but shut my eyes, to open them again as Brant bent over me.

"Where you been all these years? My sister often wonder."

Somehow there seemed a kindly interest in this question, and something told me that I could expect far more mercy from this Indian, than from his white associate. I felt that I must tell him something of myself.

"I fled to the Oneida country, Captain. I've lived there in Skenando's lodge most of the time for nearly two years. I was trying to defend him and my sister, Mr. Butler was trying to get her. He wanted Skenando to give her to him. She's a good girl—one of Mr. Kirkland's best."

"Yeeah! me understand!" said the chief, and, at his words, his face, which had seemed floating away, came nearer. "You make fight from log."

I nodded as best I could and was about to speak, when Butler broke in.

"Stand aside, Chief! We've no more time for palaver here. These boys want to hurry this fellow down to the village and have a roast before we start out. He's theirs all right enough. They've earned him."

These words again aroused me, and my clouded vision cleared. I saw Brant straighten up and a peculiar Mohawk signal came from his lips and teeth. He was outwardly calm, but his voice trembled with indignation as he turned to Butler. "Lieutenant, what for you roast this white boy? He only fight for him sister. He brave man. He your old neighbor. He no fight the king."

"Oh, hell, Chief! you're a fool! He Whig before he was 18, and you know it. He's a whig now, or will be if he lives. He's been hanging around with that old Skenando for days. He's killed four or five of my bucks and by heaven, he's going to roast for it."

"And I say he not roast!" Brant's fury had flashed forth in a white heat. "You the man who should roast! You lead these men to their death! You no wait for orders! No! you not ask me for girl! No, you think you head man! Thayendanega show you who is captain! Call off you Mississague squaw chasers, and get into camp, or he order you all bound! Who was it you shoot in that boat? Me see you!"

"None of your damn business," growled Butler. At this instant Little Aaron, of the Unadilla Mohawk tribe, came running up, followed by several of his braves.

"Who shoot Owaimee and her brother, the white son of Skenando?" demanded Little Aaron.

"Mr. Butler did it, Chief," I whispered faintly, as Little Aaron bent over me. Brant, in reply to an inquiring look from the new comer, nodded vigorously and frowned fiercely. Little Aaron straightened up, and his eyes flashed as he laid his hand on his hatchet in a threatening manner. Butler was no coward if he was a fiend. He pulled his sword with a flourish and faced the two.

"What if I did?" he shouted. "What are you two going to do about it? I wanted the girl, if you must know, the same as Sir William wanted your sister, Mr. Joseph Brant. The same as that Scotch trader, Old John Abeel, got the Seneca girl, who became the mother of your Cornplanter. The same as Max Purbeel has your daughter, Little Aaron."

"My daughter married," grunted Aaron.

"My sister, Mrs. Lady Johnson and Sir William make all her children him heirs," chimed in Brant, proudly. "He tell me to look after you young hot heads 'fore he die an' I do it too. You no burn this boy. My sister kill you if you do. Skenando yet kill you for shooting his girl Owaimee. You too smart. You go back Okwaga and get ready march or we put prisoner strings on you. No more back talk to me! You go!" and he pointed to the village.

Butler was white with anger. He muttered and cursed at his four braves, but he followed them as they bore the body of Crow to a thicket and covered it first with brush and then with stones. The arms of the three dead up along the bank were then stripped from them, for such is the savage custom of this tribe with savage braves, and the nude bodies were cast into the river.

As the Mohawks reached the village with me, the body of Owaimee was brought up from a point below, where it had lodged, and several of the girls of the Indian class which Mr. Kirkland had made up from the various tribes having villages in and near Okwaga, prepared it for burial. These girls made faces at Butler and talked excitedly about the affair when he was at a distance, and when he was near made great ado of mourning over the body. All this I could see from the open door of the lodge, where the Mohawks had laid me. Butler stood defiantly about for a time, but, finally calling his braves, gave orders for packing, and as soon as they were ready went down the river to the cross trail leading over the hills to Corn Ground Island at the mouth of the Chenango. He departed without a word of farewell to any one in the village, and was evidently in a great rage.

Meanwhile, by an order from Thayendanega, I had been stripped, washed in warm water and given stimulants. Then a young Seneca, who spoke imperfect English, but knew something of surgery, was brought in by Brant and the two, assisted by several squaws, examined my wound carefully. The Seneca told me that I had saved my strength by stuffing in the pitch and stopping the bleeding, but he nevertheless took out the grass, and put in place a mass of pounded roots, mixed with pitch. All this done, I was carried on a litter to the lodge Shenando had left, and there rubbed and bathed again with a tea of Arnica or Indian tobacco, while a dose of the vile stuff was put down me. It was a strong stimulant, however, and I rallied greatly and grew warmer.

The girls soon brought the body of Owaimee to the lodge adjoining, and laid it on the couch which she had that morning quitted. Then all squatted around and within the two lodges, and began crooning as they had so often seen their elders do. The older girls as well as the squaws, were busied in preparing their brothers and husbands for the journey westward. Braves were coming in from all directions, and about the hour of eleven the band set out, four hundred and fifty strong, or near it. Before leaving, Brant came in to see me.

"Orders left to let Quedar go him way, when he well enough," he said, as he stood looking down at me. I knew that I was under great obligations to him, but what to say was beyond me, so I said nothing at all. He walked to the door and went out. Then he returned. "Quedar do as he please, but if he come to join king's forces, Thayendanega help him get good service. Thayendanega Captain Brant now. Colonel byemby, mebbe. Me s'perior to that Walter Butler. Him drunk most all time."

"Well, Chief," said I finally, "I can't talk much now, but I'm mighty thankful to you and I'll think about the service. But I don't know what I'll do. I shall lie here until I get well, if I ever do, but just what I'll do then, I don't know. At seventy, you have not lost anything by helping me and I may do you a service yet. I will if I can, you may depend. When you see Mrs. Johnson—Miss Molly, I mean, tell her that the Dutch boy thinks of her often, and always with gratitude. She's a good woman."

All this I was some time in saying for I was very weak, but Brant listened patiently, shook my hand as I stopped my talk from sheer weariness, and once more inviting me to join his forces, left the lodge and soon after the village.

After the war party had left Okwaga and the other villages up and down the rivers of that vicinity, all of which were generally included under that name, there was peace and quietness, and the beautiful vale became once more an Iroquois Eden. What those left behind were thinking of, I know not, but from their actions, they seemed to believe that they would never be molested. The squaws, old men and children went about the spring planting and pruning. The spring run of shad was cared for. One of the Indian girls, farther advanced than her sisters, opened up the school, which since the commencement of hostilities had been abandoned, and the girls and younger boys played at going to school, even though they may not have learned much.

The first few days, I feared much about Murphy. I was quite certain that the Indians had neither caught nor killed him, and that beautiful spring morning when the squaws and children carried me out, that I might see Owaimee laid in her shallow grave on a knoll in the Indian burying ground, I looked for him in all directions, half expecting to see him come out from the forest. But he did not appear.

That afternoon, owing, perhaps, to my sadness and weariness, I slept better than before since my hurt, and through the night my sleep was equally sound. The fifth day I was able to move about a bit and crawl down to the river. It was warm anywhere in the sun, and much warmer in the sand bed opposite the lower point of the mountain. A hundred or more Indian children ran races, and played along the river bank. Their mothers toiled in the field over back of the low fringe of willows. Their grandmothers sunned themselves near me, and laughed and chatted with the children and one another; for the Iroquois in peace is not the morose spiteful beast most people consider him. There was the singing of birds, the hum of bees, the ripple of the water, the mingled voices of women and children. For a time I distinguished one sound from another; then there was a blending —a drowsy hum, and I slept.

Presently I was awaken by a cry of "The Dominie! Mr. Kirkland! Chief Skenando!" and opening my eyes found the two standing near me. "Where your sister Owaimee?" Skenando was saying; and I wept for the first time in years as I grasped his outstretched hand and told him.

Excited women and children gathered about us, as the presence of the new comers became known, and everybody at once attempted to tell of the recent tragedy. I was too agitated to talk, but Skenando waved them all away, helped Mr. Kirkland to carry me to the lodge, and then having arranged me comfortably on my couch, stood back and looked at me as if expecting information. I have never told a sadder story than that first border tragedy of the revolution. I have never seen a father's heart wrung more cruelly than was that of Skenando, but he made no sign nor sound. Profound sorrow, however, finally gave way to fierce rage. "What is Skenando's duty now?" he demanded abruptly turning to Mr. Kirkland, who with a look of horror on his expressive face, had listened silently to all I had to tell.

The Dominie shook his head as if words failed him, and walked out the tent.

"Did you find your men, my father?" said I.

"Yes. Skenando has been to the lake village. He brought the Dominie with him that he might talk peace to the men of these villages, but we are too late. All have gone. War is not a time for such talk. Skenando hoped to remain neutral, but he is driven to the war path. His daughter's spirit calls for vengeance. He will never rest until he has the scalp of Bloody Butler. If such men are sent out by our father the king, Skenando is with those that are called rebels. Skenando is a rebel and he now mourns that he did not at first lead his braves to the Whig councils. His brother Kirkland may plead, but he too would do better to take sides. Skenando sees but one right side. Where is the young brave who was with Quedar the day he journeyed to the Delaware?"

"Murphy, you mean my father? I know not. I never saw him after I bade him run to the boat. That he reached the mountain I know from the conversation I heard. As soon as I am able, I shall start for the Delaware and try and hunt him up. I would like to take the war path with you, but for the fact that I shall be but poor help for half the summer. I had as you know a large pack of skins and a horse. I should get them out if I can before this war spreads farther eastward, shutting me out from the Philadelphia market and before I lose them, if not my life, shall, as soon as I am able, set out to kill Butler, if you have not already done that work. It must be done by some one."

"Skenando will do that," said the chief solemnly: and he strode out the lodge in the direction of the newly-made grave, just as Mr. Kirkland entered.

"Well, Peter! this is bad business," said he gravely, as he came and sat near me, "what are you going to do now?"

"Why, Mr. Kirkland," answered I, "If I could get my packs to Albany, I'd go over there, sell them and offer myself as a soldier, but as it is, I'm going to an easier market, and I'm going to volunteer for the service there as soon as I'm well enough—I haven't finished with Butler, yet. I'm not sorry that I checked Murphy when he wanted to kill Brant, but knowing what I do now, if it were Butler in Brant's place, I'd put Murphy on the back."

"My lad, you are excited."

"Mr. Kirkland, it would be better for you and your people if you were more of my way of thinking."

"I'm a man of God. I can't contemplate bloodshed."

Oh, nonsense, Mr. Kirkland. This man Walter Butler would give you over to the torture tree as nonchalently as he'd take a drink. He's the coldest blooded villain I ever heard of, and he has bravery to back up his malice. He'd brain a baby as quick as any murdering Mississague, and he'll face a regiment of regulars, if he needs to, to carry his point. I only hope Murphy is following him."

"Faith! an' I was me bye, but the divil gimme the shlip. I got a pair of Mississagy schalps, though," and the grinning, exultant little Irishman stepped inside the lodge and dangled his bloody trophies before our eyes. Mr. Kirkland started back horrified.

"White men taking scalps!" he ejaculated.

"Yis, yer riverence; an' murdherin school girls, too. Were sons o' gintlemin air doin' that lashit, yer riverence."

"Murphy, you've been eavesdropping!" said I sternly.

"Yis. An' dropped a brace o' Mississagys too, me Dutch fat hid. An' ye—if ye hadn't thumped to tear the schalps offen thim ye kilt—four o' thim at that, ye wuddent be givin here hurted, so ye wuddent."

"Tim! you know you lie about that."

"Indade, yer riverence!" exclaimed Murphy turning from me to appeal to Mr. Kirtland, while mischief glittered in his black eyes, "didn't I see him, a hand on aither shoolder in tarin' the schalp lock off wid his tathe."

"You're surely mistaken, Tim," said Mr. Kirkland, a horrified look on his face. "Peter never did that."

"He didn't, sor? Well! It's not me'll be dishputin' yere riverence. No, sir! Not wid the likes o' ye, sor, but begorra, he murdhered more'n me, sor. He's a divil, sor, whin his Dootch is up." As Mr. Kirkland here turned and fled from the lodge, Tim came over and sat down beside my bed. "Bless yer Dootch face! But I'm sorry for ye," he whispered, while a tear glistened on his cheek. "Ye're not such a bad feliy fet a Dutchman," he continued. "Come wid me? I'll take ye down troo the Pinsylvanny woods an' let me mother nurse ye up."

"Never mind me, Tim. Where have you been? Tell me about it."

"Well! ye see jist afther ye did that quick shootin', I left the gurl an' ran along up the bank to see if I cud be av any assishtance to yez. Jist as I parted the brush, the bullet tuk ye. I see ye jump an' fancied I heerd ye grunt, clane down there I wuz. Thin ye cumminced actin' quarely an' says I to mesilf, he's done for. Thin ye tuk to the wather, tried to swim an' cudn't. Says I to mesilf, it's me an' the gurl agin the crowd. I run back, jumped into the canoe an' shoved off. We'd a made the mountain all roight an' escaped, do ye mind, fer none but the Mississagys was afther us, hadn't it been fer the divil's eye av that son av a rattle snake Butler. He borryed the Injun's gun. I see him take it, an' I made Owaimee lay down. He aimed at me, I'm sure, an' missed me, fer I was paddlin'. 'Twas a chance shot. The ball cut troo the canoe right behind me an' tuk her troo the back o' the nick. She jist riz do ye mind, got partly onto her fate, an' widout so much as a moan, wint overboard. I paddled back round her as she kim up, but she was deader'n the foorst king av Ireland. Thin I looked out fer Murphy, takin' a quick shot that got the buck. From me hidin' place I see ye carried in. I was roight achrost the strame. Thin's whin I ought to killed Butler, but I didn't. Whin he started out wid his eschort I was puzzled. Says I to mesilf, says I, I can't do me Dootch frind anny good. I may git Butler, and an hour behind I started afther. Talk about goin'! Thim divils on'y touched the high places. I overtook 'em camped on Corn Ground Island, at the mouth av the Chinango, sixteen miles west, at a little pasht midday. I was hopin' they'd lay down a bit, but they didn't. That night they stayed at the Chugnutt (Chocanut) village, ten miles west an' me outside. The nixt day was fine an' I follyed close as I dared, but at noon they met three more o' the Mississagys at Owegy, and trotted on. I sneaked close, near night, and heerd Butler tellin' the three to go north to the fut o' the lake an' maate him there nixt mornin'. Thin I knowed he was a goin' down to see the Quans (Queen Esther). I follyed a matther o' five mile, whin me chance was good. Two o' the bucks was behind, an' two av thim ahid o' Butler an' all was a goin' single file up a steep trail on the opcysite side o' a crick that cuts into the Susquehanny. I drops behind a log, takes good aim at Butler's shoolders, an' pulled. 'Twas a matther o' two hundred yards, but Murphy kin hit a dollar that dishtance. It do seem loike the divil pertects his own, fer jist thin, what shud happen but a stone wint rollin' down the trail an' Butler whirled. The ball cut the backbone o' the buck ahid, an' he clutchin' at the man afore him, wint backward, knockin' him all undways. I fired agin at Butler as he tumbled an' faith I hit another buck instid. Ye ought a seen 'em scatther. 'Fere I end load and folly, they was down the ravine inter the river, an' runnin' like the hounds they air. I got me trophies, as ye call 'em, first schalps I iver tuk, too, bedad, an' thin I tuk to bail. In less'n fifteen minutes half o' the Quane's own was a chasin' me, an' they follyed me clane pasht Owegy village. I wasn't sure o' 'em bein' there intil I see the chafe an' his riverence carryin' ye in. An' that's all."

CHAPTER X.—MR. KIRKLAND DOES ME A SERVICE.

However much the female portion of Okwaga community may have hated Tim Murphy and me in the succeeding years of the war, there was certainly no evidence of such hatred that morning of May 2, 1776. They seemed rather to look upon us as heroes, and old and young struggled to do us service. As I'm wonderin' what all the bucks say," grinned Tim, as a repast that would have shamed many a civilized table was set before us.

"Those bucks feel differently toward us than you think, Tim," was my reply. "It is probably true, that if they ran across you, they would compel you to either go with them or fight for the king, or suffer the consequences; but as yet they are not wrought up to the point where they will do murder without provocation. Wait awhile. Then you'll see. This war is going to stir up all the latent devil that Mr. Kirkland has been laboring for years to put down. He had them pretty well under his influence. There were probably fifteen hundred professing Christians among the bucks alone, and about all the younger women and girls were endeavoring to live right. This war is going to put them back where they were. The English, through the agency of such men as the Butlers and younger Johnsons, that follow McDonald in the Sheharie, whom I suspect, and others, will in a year undo all the labors of the missionaries for twenty years past. They will not hesitate to use rum to incite, where other influences will not accomplish their purpose. They will buy whig scalps even, as they have for years bought peltry. They will devastate all this border country. The outposts of civilization on the Mohawk, in the Scho-

WHERE THE FAMOUS ECCLES CAKES ARE MADE

Eccles, England, is the birthplace of Mrs. Herbert Brocklebank, of this city. Mrs. Brocklebank has been visiting relatives and friends in Eccles since last May, and expects to return to America about the first of September. Eccles is an interesting old town, just outside of Manchester, and Mrs. Brocklebank is spending more or less of her time in a study of the ancient architecture and historic landmarks. Among the most striking of these is the old house represented by the accompanying cut. This house, according to authentic records, was erected A. D., 1094, being therefore 807 years old. The building is described by Mrs. Brocklebank as being composed of red brick and mortar and protected by a thatched roof. The photograph from which the accompanying cut was made was taken by Mrs. Brocklebank.

Eccles enjoys the distinction of being the only town in the world where the famous Eccles cakes are made. Eccles cakes are made of puff paste with currants in the center, but there is a secret about the making of the cakes which is not known to any one except a few of these Eccles folk. One English woman in Toledo has tried to make them, but the experiment was a dismal failure. The currants and paste would insist on mingling together. Eccles cakes are sold all over England for one and two pence, according to size. They are said to be very delicious. It will be noticed that original Eccles cakes are made and sold in the ancient building.

harie and as far in toward Albany as these Tories dare go, will be visited by the hatchet and the tomahawk. Neither old age nor extreme youth will be spared. The good, the virtuous—all will suffer death or torture worse."

While I was speaking, Mr. Kirkland and Skenando had come in again, and Mr. Kirkland now addressed me. "Peter, I hear that you have formed some plans for the future. I am about to leave the village, is there anything that I can do for you before I go?"

"Mr. Kirkland, as I before told you, I'm going down the Delaware. I'm unfit for service along the border. I have all that property you know of, hidden over Cook House. I'd like to get it to market. Tim is going down with me to his home over on the Pennsylvania side. Will you and Skenando use your influence to have some of these old men and squaws carry me over on a litter? I'm unable to walk—couldn't make it in a week. I'm too big for little Tim to carry. If it was Tim that was wounded, I wouldn't ask any easier job than carrying him over, but I weigh nearly or quite two hundred and fifty, brawny as I am, and despite all the blood that I've lost. When I'm in proper trim, you know, I weigh twice as much as he does."

"Yes! yes! Peter. Glad to do that or anything else I can. Let me see! You're going to Philadelphia. Know anybody there?"

"Never was outside of these woods as far as Albany since I can remember, Mr. Kirkland. No, I'm going among strangers. I shall sell my furs and stay there for a time; maybe as long as may money lasts. Certainly until I am well and strong."

"All right, too, my son. Good idea! I'm sure a little outside life won't hurt you, and at your age and with the experience you've had, it may do you great good. You've a good head on your shoulders and a magnificent physique, as I've often told you. You ought to make a man of note if you can push your studies. In fact, I don't know that one man in a thousand could have made as much out of poor opportunities as you have. Now let me advise you. Go to Jason Horne. I will give you a letter of introduction to him. He is a fur dealer, doing business at Philadelphia, or was when I least heard of him a year ago. As he is a Quaker, he will probably be there in business now and not away to the wars. Some three years ago, he lost much of his property through endorsements, and has since been compelled to do business in a very small way, I understand, for want of capital. Both he and his wife are relatives of my mother. Anyone I send will be welcome. Both are fine scholars and if you seek instruction while recuperating from your wounds, they will be glad to assist you. Jason is one of the very finest classical scholars in the colonies. I do not know a better tutor. I will if I can, write a letter strong enough to insure you a home with them."

I thanked him most heartily, and after my dinner, which had grown cold while we talked, I fell asleep.

CHAPTER XI.—ON THE WAY TO PHILADELPHIA AND POLITE SOCIETY.

There was little of importance that befel Murphy and me during our twenty-two days' journey from Okwaga to Philadelphia. The first part of our trip—from Okwaga to Cook House—was very wearisome to me. I was nervous and irritable. It was not pleasant to be carried by women, even if they were squaws and old, and I fretted greatly. We were two days making the first short distance, for I was a heavy burden. Skenando and Mr. Kirkland accompanied us as far as where the trail branched off to Undilla and the Charlotte river county. Murphy went on ahead from there to Cook House, and by the time we arrived had patched up and put into serviceable condition an old battean he had found on a corner visit. It had come down from up river after that freshet and had lodged in the willows near where the river curves around to the southeast. Just what to do with our horse, however, had puzzled us much. We could not take him with us, and where to leave him we did not know. Not anticipating serious trouble, I had calculated on packing down through the Delaware and Mingo country, trading as we traveled, but my condition and the troublous times considered, we had now decided it best to take boat, travel by night and as fast as I could stand it. We had, therefore, a horse to dispost of.

So I began negotiating with the squaws, for an exchange of beaver skins, a quantity of which I knew their lords had left at Okwaga, when they went with Brant. I need not detail my negotiations further than to say that I exchanged the to me worthless horse, for enough of those skins to net me nearly $300 in Philadelphia. We lay at Cook House two days, while Murphy and the squaws, by the aid of the horse, brought the skins to our boat. Then we floated down by night, lying in hiding during the daytime, until we were within fifty miles of Trenton, from which point we traveled as we pleased.

It was a beautiful mild spring evening when we steered to the west of Wind Mill Island, above Philadelphia, and aided by the time, made for the upper end of the long stretch of docks commencing just below Dock creek. Murphy declared Dock creek the best place to run in and so we put in there. I had greatly improved in health during the journey, and moved about with so much less pain, that I now desired to go ashore and seek Jason Horne, but Murphy would not hear to it.

"It may be a tramp of several miles," was his argument. "Nayther ye nor me knows jist the pint from which the Haine projects. May be round up on the other river, two miles or more beyant an' over a country, I'm towld, the spring mud is deep in yet, me bye; so do ye lay here, watch the vessel an' cargo, see that nobody distarbs it, an' it's me'll trail Harne to his lair."

It was probably best that I took his advice, for I was certainly a peculiar looking object, even in that city so frequented by all classes. My garb was that of an Oneida, as it had been for two years, and while I had exchanged my blanket for a shirt of buckskin, still my hair was long (I had not shaved in seven weeks), and owing to the suffering and loss of blood I had sustained, I must have been somewhat haggard. I had no mirror, but Murphy had made so many comments on my appearance all the way down the river, that I could imagine myself a sight. My great size, too, would render me conspicuous, and it was without doubt fortunate that Murphy went out across the city. He was gone less than two hours, but it seemed an age to me, and when he did return he was evidently greatly excited, for he was moving as if in great haste, as I could see in the gathering twilight, and when he spoke, his voice betrayed his feelings.

"Find him, Tim?"

"Faith an' I did, an' whin I give him his letther from His Riverence, what sh'ud the owl broad brim do, but order out his negroes wid a chair."

"A chair! What do you mean, Tim?"

"I mane p'what I say, yer—but I'll call no names now. A chair bedad! He inquired afther yer hilth, an' whin I towld him I was yere man, called ye me master. P'what d'ye think o' that? Thin I towld the owld roosther about yere fight, the murdher ye did, an' begorra, yere a hero. I tho't Quakers had no fight in 'em, but bedad, here's wan gritty as a fresh fried cake rowled in sand. Ye ought a seen his eyes flash. He thinks he's intertainin' the Dutch Pathroon wid an Irish squire. An' ain't it a purty sight ye'll be whin yeere dumped inter the gintleman's fine drawin' room?" Here Tim's mirth got the best of him, and, hugging his stomach, he bent his long body down over his short legs in spasms of laughter.

"Tim! you miserable little wretch!" I began. Then I saw that I was in for it, and must make the best appearance possible. Do you run back and tell the gentleman——" I stopped short, for a fine looking old Quaker, accompanied by two negro servants carrying an ancient sedan chair, had appeared on the dock above. The old gentleman began climbing down the ladder, and, clambering over my bales and bundles, was soon shaking my hand.

"So thou art direct from Friend Samuel, Mr. Ehlerson?"

"Yes, sir. As direct as the windings of the river and my strength for travel would allow. We left Mr. Kirkland 22 days ago to-morrow morning."

"And well, thy servant telleth me?"

"Not my servant, Mr. Horne. Mr. Murphy is but a traveling companion of mine. He came with me without agreement of compensation."

"I fear he is mischievous. From his language, I gained the idea that he was thy servant; also that thou wast wounded. While I like not blood-letting, I was persuaded that it was my duty to entertain thee as becometh a hero in such condition."

I saw that I had a queer Quaker to deal with.

"Be seated, Friend Horne," said I, that I may set you right regarding myself." He seated himself on a bale of skins and the slaves strolled out of the dock as we talked, Murphy with them.

"I fear, sir, you have not a proper understanding of my true character. I should not speak so freely concerning myself, but I not suspect that Mr. Kirkland in his kindness has recommended me to you more highly than I deserve."

Then in as few words as I could, I told him my history from the day I could remember. I told it plainly and without excessive stress or emphasis, yet I noted that at certain portions, notably the death of Aunt Barbie, my flight from the Mohawk, my life with Skenando, and the fight at Okwaga, the old man trembled with excitement or pity, and several greatly moved. It was now so dark that I could not see his face. I knew he could not see me in my uncouth attire, as he must later, and so I finished with these words:

"And these are my reasons for presenting myself to you in such attire as I do. A man just out of the woods need not be expected to come in broadcloth, peruke and wig, for I am no gentleman of fortune, yet neither should he come in the breech-clouts and blankets of an Indian, to call on civilized people. This is why, my dear sir, I must decline to enter the chair you have so kindly provided. I may need it, for I am unfit to travel, but I must find other conveyance to a place where I can get a bath and put on clean buckskins. I will then come to you later. Now can you direct me to such a place? I am a stranger here, you know, as I am to all cities. I fear to strike out into the town alone. That was why I sent to you."

Friend Horne arose. "And thou art unfit, as well, to go to any public house of respectability. In this district thou wilt be imposed upon and robbed by those who seem to believe sailors and woodsmen but fair game. A private house is the proper place for thee. It is for thy best interests to come with me."

Seeing I still hesitated, he went on another tack. "Sir! Thou mayst not know it, but thou art most ungallant in this, thy refusal. It is not my conveyance, but another's—my niece's. She is not a Friend, as am I and my wife, but a southern lady, with southern ideas of hospitality. She is my ward and liveth with me. She heard of thee through this young man Murphy, and it was her command, not mine, that sent this conveyance. She will be greatly hurt in feeling, and disappointed, if her kindness be rejected. If thou will come as thou art invited, I will see to it that thy room is not invaded until such time as thy toilet be completed. To-morrow being the Lord's day, and most of the shops being shut up for the night now, we can procure thee civilized clothing, and, on account of thy great size, mine would not suffice thee; but if as I understand, thou hast clean raiment of deer's skin, thou wilt surely appear well enough until such time as other garments can be procured.

"Go ahead, yo Dutch fool," came in a whisper from Murphy, who had within the last minute come down from the dock and into the boat again. "Ye cuddent choose a bether dress to appear before the leddies in. Let the nagurs come down an' help ye up the laddher, while I git the rig outen the pack. Kim on down here, byes!" he called out in a louder voice, and the darkies, with teeth and eyes gleaming through the darkness, came nimbly down. They were strong fellows, and in two minutes they had me in the elegant sedan, the first I had ever seen. Murphy came hastening after with my razor, a suit of buckskin with which I had provided myself, including cap, shirt, coat, short clothes, leggings and moccasins, as well as some other needed articles. All these he bundled up, tied a thong about, and put in beside me.

"I'll be sure and ask after all the luggage, Misther Ehlerson," he said, taking off his hat with a great show of respect before Friend Horne. Then putting his head farther in he whispered: "It's the great sind off I give ye up at the house beyant. Shtiffen up now, ye big omadhaun, an' charrm the leddies. Ye've the chance of a lifetime."

To be continued.

Summary Retribution.

"Behead the brass band!" shouted the Chinese emperor.

The court favorite looked questioningly at the empress dowager.

"Certainly," said she. "If it will amuse him, behead the entire band."

"What reason shall I give?"

"Simply call attention to its lack of delicacy. As we were entering the Forbidden City it played 'The Old Home A'int What It Used to Be.'"—Washington Star.

After the Dinner.

Dumleigh—It was an awful trial for me to make that speech to-night.

Muldmay—Don't mention it, old boy; just think how the rest of us suffered:—Boston Transcript.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

Risking Life

To make a living! And we stand and stare up at the man in the clouds, wondering that any man can be so foolhardy. But what of the business man, who has barely time to snatch a hasty meal, and gulps down a lunch of pie and milk in a few minutes? He too, is risking his life to make a living. Life is sustained by food properly digested and assimilated. The result of hasty eating and irregular meals is "weak" stomach, and a "weak" stomach means a weak man. When the stomach is "weak" the food eaten is not properly digested and cannot be perfectly assimilated, so that there is a daily loss of nutrition, which in time will result in physical collapse.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the assimilation of all the nutritive values of the food eaten, and so builds up the body into sound health and strength.

Mr. Ned Nelson, the celebrated Irish Comedian and Mimic, of 577 Royden Street, Camden, N. J., writes: "We fulfilled an engagement of twelve weeks and the constant traveling gave me a bad touch of that dreaded disease called dyspepsia. I had tried everything possible to cure it till last week, while playing at B. F. Keith's Bijou Theater, Philadelphia, in the Nelson Trio, a professional friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I tried it, and, thank God, with good results."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNRULY BAIT.

Colonel Morgan's Attempt at Fishing With Dynamite.

Ike Morgan, who lives down near Tulliver, Ark., does not believe in any new fangled ways of fishing, says the Chicago Tribune. Ike says that now and forever afterwards the good old way with rod and line is good enough for him. Ike keeps a hotel down near Tulliver and one day he was boasting to a lot of traveling men of a new and improved way he had of fishing. Ike said:

"Ah want to tell yo' gen'men that th' ole way yo' all hev' of fishin' is too slow. A fren' of mine told me if evah Ah got in a hurry for a good mess of fish thet th' way to do would be to jest tek er stick of dinahmite an' throw it into the river an' blow the fish up, sah, and have enough fish fer the hotel for a week, sah."

The traveling men told Colonel Morgan they did not think much of his scheme. They said the dynamite might make a good deal of noise and all that, but all the effect it would have on the fish would be to stun them perhaps momentarily and that then they would swim away. If any fish should happen to be caught right near the exploding dynamite the traveling men declared that that particular fish would be blown so high he wouldn't come down for two weeks, and when he did he would be so dead that he would not do for a nice fry. Colonel Morgan became quite heated by the argument and declared he should experiment the very next morning and invited everybody to come down and watch his triumph.

That day Colonel Morgan drove over to a mine near Tulliver and secured a big dynamite cartridge which was to be fired with a fuse. The next morning Colonel Morgan, with the dynamite cartridge carefully carried in a basket and attended by his guests and most of the male population of Tulliver, went down to the river to make the test. Colonel Morgan carefully lighted the fuse and then, straining every muscle, threw the cartridge with all his might into the river. Unfortunately he threw too far, and the cartridge, instead of going into the water, fell on a sandbar in the center of the stream. In a moment there was a splash in the water.

Morgan's neighbors shrieked in alarm. "Ike, Ike, there goes that $100 retriever dog of your'n and he's a-going to retrieve thet ther ole cartridge."

Colonel Morgan rushed down to the edge of the river and besought his faithful dog to return. But the retriever was a retriever that retrieved. He knew his business. He swam as hard as he could for the sandbar, and in spite of the frantic calls of the Colonel and the citizens of Tulliver, grabbed up the cartridge and swam back to lay it at his master's feet.

"Drop thet ca'tridge, yo' heah me," shrieked the colonel. "Drop thet, Majah, yo' wuthless fool dawg; drop thet yer ca'tridge."

But the retriever only interpreted the colonel's impassioned language to mean that he was to hurry back with that particular sputtering third he carried in his mouth, and he only swam the harder.

"Drop, yo' fool dawg," shrieked the colonel. "Drop thet ca'tridge. Keep away, yo' heah me."

But the dog did not hear. At any rate he swam straight for the colonel. The traveling men turned and fled in wild dismay, followed by the citizens of Tulliver. The dog sprang out on the bank and made for his master. Colonel Morgan turned and ran with all the speed that a 250-pound man unused to running can muster. He went puffing up the hill like a locomotive, with his dog close at his heels.

"Drop it," yelled the colonel. "Drop it, sah; keep away; drop it; keep away; drop it, sah."

The colonel came to a rail fence and went over it in a manner that would have delighted a professional athlete. The dog gathered himself for a spring and just then the cartridge exploded. Pieces of that dog were picked up for half a mile around.

"He was a good dawg," said Colonel Morgan, sadly, "but he cudn't discriminate between a burd and ca'tridge, sah, and it cost him his life. An' he cost a hundred dollars, and there wasn't his beat in the country. An' if any fool man tells me any moah new ways to catch fish, sah, I am a-goin' ter kill him; yes, sah, kill him where he stands, sah."

THE GIRL WITH THE HOE.

Adown through the Lone Star cotton lands,
In the fields wherever I go—
She is there, she is fair, she is everywhere—
The matchless girl with the hoe!

And I love to think as I ride the lanes,
And she leans on her hoe and looks,
Of the times gone by and the Muller tale
That I read in my childhood's books—

"A form more fair and a face more sweet"
Are words that ever occur,
And again and over I find myself
Applying the line to her.

She may not see in the skies at night
The things that a Lockyer sees;
She may be blank on Plato's themes
As she is on the Pleiades.

But she plants the flowers in the old home yard,
And not on the sands of Mars;
And she gives her love to the folks at home,
While Tesla talks to the stars.

A soldier brave in the bloodless war
That makes for the good of men,
She wields a weapon of higher worth
Than the man with the word or the pen.
—Paul Avon in the Galveston News.

A Docile Metal is Gold.

The quality which makes gold the most valuable of the metals is its docility. The coining boy of the smith can "roll" it almost anything. The more stubborn metals crumble after they have been reduced to a certain point of fineness; but gold can be hammered into a sheet so infinitely fine that 282,000 of them piled one upon the other would not be an inch thick. And a flake of gold tiny as a pinhead can be drawn out in a finer thread than ever was spun in a spider thread—to a length of 500 feet.—St. Nicholas.

To Be on the Safe Side.

Teacher—And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts?

Johnny Wise—'Cause there's no telling when the alarm clock will go wrong.

BREAKFAST ON DRINK.

Coffee Makes Many Dyspeptics.

"Coffee and I had quite a tussle. Two years ago I was advised by the doctor to quit the use of coffee, for I had a chronic case of dyspepsia and serious nervous troubles, which did not yield to treatment. I was so addicted to coffee that it seemed an impossibility to quit, but when I was put on Postum Cereal Food Coffee, there was no trouble in making the change, and to-day I am a well woman.

One of the lady teachers in our public schools was sick and nervous. Frequently the only thing she took for breakfast was a cup of coffee; I urged her to try leaving off the coffee and use Postum instead. Went so far as to send her a sample from my box and give her directions. She now uses nothing but Postum Food Coffee and told me a short time ago that she was perfectly well.

It is easy to make good Postum, once a person becomes accustomed to it. Put four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water and after it comes up to a boil, see that from that time on it boils fifteen or twenty minutes, then use good cream and you have a drink that would be relished by the Queen. Be sure and put a piece of butter size of a pea in the pot to prevent boiling over." Mrs. Lizzie Whittaker, Kidder, Mo. Postum is sold by all first class grocers at 15 and 25 cents per package.

THIS MAN HAS 24 FINGERS AND TOES

Men with one extra finger or toe may sometimes be seen, but very rarely does one hear of or see a person with twenty-four fingers and toes. Consequently, a servant of the Marquis de Balincourt, who is thus equipped is at present exciting much interest among European scientists.

He is a young man, and on each hand he has six well developed fingers, while on each foot he has an equal number of well developed toes. It is not known whether he inherited this anomaly, but the assumption is that he did. His supernumerary members are of no special use to him, but he is never allowed to forget that he possesses them, as his comrades, for an obvious reason have nicknamed him "Twenty-four."

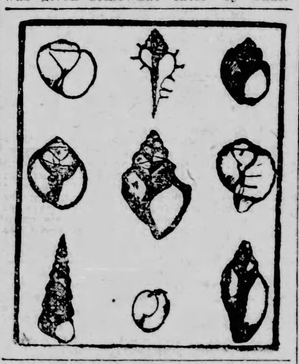
Dr. Capitan, a well known ethnologist, writing on this subject, says: "There are two forms of this singular phenomena, the true and the hybrid. In the true form, as seen in the case of the marquis' servant, the supernumerary fingers and toes are complete additional members, the fingers being usually placed beside the thumbs and the toes beside the great toes. In the hybrid form, on the other hand, the additional fingers and toes are merely a result of a division which has taken place in the regular members.

"The thumb is the part usually affected, and it may be divided at the first joint, though the division generally starts at the base. All the other fingers may be divided in a similar manner; indeed, as many as fifteen fingers have been found on one hand. Atavism is evidently the cause, but one would have to travel very far back in order to discover the origin of such fingers and toes.—New York Herald.

RADIOGRAPHS TAKEN OF ENGLISH SHELLS

Remarkable advances have been made in Roentgen ray photography since the first pictures were taken six years ago, and this is now clearly shown in the accompanying picture, which represents radiographs of several shells.

Four years ago a series of radiographs of all the British batrachians and reptiles was published, and through these pictures the application of Roentgen rays to biological study was well exemplified. A further stimulus in the same direction was given somewhat later by radio-



graphs of certain mollusks, the most notable being one of an entire nautilus and another of an entire chiton..

Not until recently, however, has radiography been systematically applied to the study of shells of mollusks, and for this reason English scientists are laying much stress on the value of the accompanying picture, which was obtained by Dr. G. H. Rodman, a British naturalist.

In the case of many of these shells faultlessness of structure depends on the presence or absence of certain plaits or folds of teeth-like projections either on the central shelly pillar or the inner sides of the outer wall of the shell, and as these are frequently so situated as to be invisible through the aperture, the utility of radiagraphy in this connection at once becomes apparent, especially when it happens that only a single specimen of a shell is available which it is undesirable to sacrifice in the cause of science. By means of radiography it may also be possible to determine the mineral condition of a shell and whether the carbonate of lime in its substance takes the form of calcite or arrogonite or of the one in the younger and the other in the older shell.

Those who may desire to emulate Dr. Rodman in America will be interested to know that the exposure employed by him was eighty seconds at a distance of eleven inches.—New York Herald.

GOOD CAUSE FOR TEARS.

At a seance the other day, when the lights had been turned low, the medium was describing a tall, dark-eyed, handsome spirit, with long mustaches, and hair parted carefully down the center, that hovering around a middle-aged but elderly looking man, when the latter burst suddenly into tears; heartrending sobs shook his thin frame.

"George! George!" he cried; "why, oh, why, did you leave me to the misery of these past years?"

"Then you knew him?" asked the medium.

"Knew him?" murmured the downheartened man. "I saw him daily for months and months. Oh, George," he continued, "why did you die?"

"My good man," pleaded the medium, "you must pull yourself together. Though his loss to you must have been a great one, you may yet meet another friend who will fill his place."

"Filled! Why, what do you mean?" asked the medium, astonished.

"He was my wife's first husband!"—London Tit-Bits.

A STRIKING SIMILITUDE.

A. M. McLellan, the Scotch artist, whose "Field of the Cloth of Gold," was exhibited at the Paris exposition last summer, and whose "Coronation of Robert Bruce" is now at the entrance of the art department of the Glasgow exposition, is at present in this country, but he still keeps an eager interest in British politics. When he heard the other day that at a meeting of the liberals at the Reform club Herbert Asquith had declined to maintain his position as the spokesman of the liberal imperialists and had joined in supporting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he said that it reminded him of two Englishmen perambulating home from the club in the wee sma' hours. They engaged in a dispute and one of them tripped and fell.

"Say, old boy," he said, "wi—wi—will—you h—hic—help a fellow?"

"N—n—n—no," replied the other, steadying himself against a lamppost. "I c—c—can't help you up, b—b—but I'll lie down with you."

"And," concluded Mr. McLellan, "there's the whole history of the Reform club meeting in a nutshell."—New York Times.

A Necessity.

"How do you clean your diamond so beautifully?"

"I soak it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AUGUST HEAVENS.

Last Summer Month Has Brilliant Starlit Nights.

The August stars are beautiful. The last of the summer months brings forth rich gifts from its treasure houses to make the moonlit and starlit nights sources of untiring enjoyment. Antares, the red, shines in the southward section, while Spica is one of the gems in the western heavens. The brilliant Vega is high overhead in the early evening hours and not far away shines the Swan, its starry cross resting on the milky way. Altair is one of the brilliants in the central portion of the dome, having near it the pretty diamond that marks the Dolphin. Arcturus, also red tinted and radiant, is found not far from the prolongation of the handle of the dipper, as the group forming the Great Bear is popularly called, and to the eastward of it, and about one-third of the distance to Vega, is a semi-circle of brilliants called the Northern Crown, whose brightest twinkler is known as Alphacca.

Later in the evening a large white star called Capella may be seen showing itself above the horizon to the northward and eastward. There is a satisfaction in learning the names and the positions of the stars that does not belong to the study of the planets. The stars apparently change so far as their position relative to each other is concerned. The planets are always moving, and to those who do not watch the heavens with particular attention it is a cause of surprise every now and then to find a "new star" adorning a certain section of the sky. It, however, this newcomer be carefully observed from night to night, it will be served from night to night at distance from the fixed stars, and the observer will discover that it is a planet and at liberty to wander about from place to place under the sole condition that it obeys certain rules of motion. When the bright stars that grace the summer heavens become familiar to observers, they will know just what to expect on each succeeding August.

The milky way toward the south at this season is well worth more than a casual glance. It is strange when those complex branches, loops, and curdling masses are looked at to find a number of works on astronomy still asserting that the milky way is a faint stream of misty light circling the celestial sphere. Remembering, too, that it is entirely made up of clustering stars, as sands on the seashore for multitude; each star, we are told, glowing with its own inherent light and heat, startling thoughts are suggested respecting the immensity of the universe. To Mercury all others yield the palm for the month of August, for that planet is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 27th, having adopted a veritable rapid transit in passing from its point of greatest westerly elongation on the 2d to this changing place from a morning to an evening star. About midway in this mad career for place he is in conjunction with the moon, but dodges the issue quite cleverly by keeping quite an amount of clear blue space between him and his visitor. It will be about October 12 in the west, after sunset, that this elusive member of the planetary brotherhood will again show himself to us, at which time he will be at his greatest eastern elongation from the sun.

Early the coming month Uranus will be half way on toward conjunction with the sun, as on that date the planet will be in quadrature, or 90 degrees from the sun. At present the constellation of the Scorpion includes Uranus.

Jupiter is getting to our meridian considerably earlier now than he did last month, as he sets about 12 o'clock in the morning. He is lord of the ascendant for August and he seems as he treads his celestial path, like the embodiment of majesty and power. From now on until the middle of November, it will be extremely interesting to watch the battle waged between Venus and Jupiter for the sovereignty of the evening sky, and even after that date the strife will not be ended, for the two are rivals as long as they are in the same section of the heavens. On the date mentioned they will be in conjunction, and while on this occasion the meeting is not particularly close, it will be of interest to see these beautiful wanderers draw nearer and nearer together as one moves away from the sun and the other continues a course in the opposite direction.

Saturn remains among the evening stars and majestically moves on toward the quarter post of his path about the sun. He is in conjunction with the half grown disk of the moon on the 25th, but the spectacle will not be a very impressive one, owing to the amount of cleansky intervening between the two. Saturn has already begun to grow smaller, and will continue to do so until the year closes.

An Unseen Worker in Big Steel Strike.

Many prominent men owe much of their success in life to their wives, and President Shaffer, leader in the great steel strike, is no exception to this general rule. Mrs. Shaffer, while not in public view as a factor in the gigantic struggle, is nevertheless a valuable aid

MRS. THEODORE SHAFFER.

to her husband in the difficult task he has on hand. She is his almost constant companion and adviser, and acts as his confidential secretary. With a comprehensive knowledge of the ins and outs of the labor question and unswerving fidelity to the cause personified by President Shaffer, this modest little woman will deserve a fair share of praise if the battle is won for her side.

His Modest Desire.

"What'll you have?" she asked, severely, at the breakfast table, for he had been out late the night before and she had not yet forgiven him.

"I think," he replied, meekly, "that I would appreciate a genial smile and a pleasant word about as much as anything."

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 501 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"Heiskell's Ointment is giving the greatest satisfaction where other ointments failed."—Sisters of Charity, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Cleveland, O.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Asparagus Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to "J. C. A.," of Grand Rapids, Mich., would say: First work your ground up nice in first-class shape, with plenty of well rotted stable manure. Then dig trenches three feet apart for your rows, make them deep enough to cover the crowns of the roots with three or four inches of mellow earth. Set your roots eight inches apart in the trenches. Give the bed a good dressing of manure at intervals and, except near the sea shore, spread three pounds of salt per square yard every spring. Do not cut for use until the asparagus plants have grown two seasons.—S. W. D., Mich.

Apple Orchards.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell "G. H. S.," of Leslie, Mich., to send to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin (free) No. 113—"The Apple and How to Grow It"—and he will have all the information for grafting and budding necessary. It also gives instructions on how to take care of orchards, to make grafting wax, locating orchards, in fact, everything necessary to your fruit trees. He will find it very useful.—J. G. E., Allegany, N. Y.

That Beetle.

Editor Farmstead:—The beetle, illustrated in the article from Lancaster, Wis., in Weekly Blade of August 1, is the Eastern blister fly. They have been familiar visitors in this country for 40 years or more. If one be crushed on some tender part of the body it will draw a blister. They are numerous in my garden now, but are too late to hurt my potatoes, as the tops are about all dead. I had a few beets, I see they have eaten the leaves off them. I look for them to attack my tomatoes. If they do, I will apply Paris green, if it is before they begin to ripen. They are easier gotten rid of than the Colorado bug. Take twenty parts of coarse flour to one of Paris green, dusted on through a perforated bottomed cup while the dew is on. One application will do 'em up.—J. Z., Tennessee.

Warts on Udder.

Editor Farmstead: For warts on udder, tell W. F., Steilacoom, Wash., to use vaseline or hog's lard twice a day before milking his 2-year-old or any other cow. He will find it a sure cure; I know it for I have tried it myself. It should be used for 2 or 3 weeks.—J. G. E., Allegany, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—For the warts on a cow's udder, cut them off with a keen knife and touch the cut surface with nitrate of silver. This can be bought in sticks at any drug store. Cut two a day until all are gone.—J. W. F., Ohio.

Editor Farmstead:—If W. F. Steilacoom, Wash., will take castor oil and saturate his heifer's teats every time after milking, or twice daily, for two weeks, the warts will disappear.—J. A. F., Buckley, Wash.

Cough in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W. R. F., Kappa, N. C., to use one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper twice a day in her feed, wet, and his mare will stop coughing.—J. G. E., Allegany, Pa.

Tomato Catsup.

Editor Farmstead:—My rule for tomato catsup is good. It is as follows: One-half bushel of ripe, red tomatoes of any variety; cut, without paring; red mango; sprinkle a scant teacup of salt over, and let stand over night. In the morning boil and sift; boil down to five quarts; add two teaspoonfuls of ground mustard, one teaspoonful of black pepper, one-half teaspoonful of red pepper, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one pint of vinegar. Be sure not to use any acid vinegar.

Someone please give rule for the sweet cucumber pickles, like we buy at the grocery.—Mrs. D., Orchard Lake, Mich.

Potatoes From Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is something about raising potatoes from the seed. Three years ago, I thought I would try and raise a new kind of my own. So I saved a few of the seed pods or balls, cut them open, and spread the seed on some paper to dry. Then I put them away till the next spring and planted them in a big box, as one would sow cabbage seed. When they came up I pulled most of them up, so as to give the rest room to grow. I watered them every day or so, and they came on in nice shape. That fall I had eleven different kinds of potatoes in that box. I had white ones, blue ones, pink-eyed ones, red ones, and some so blue they were almost black. I saved out the best ones, as to shape, etc., and planted them. Last summer was the second from the seed, and from one hill dug 15 good, big potatoes—that is, large considering their age. They look nice this year, and I expect enough to make a couple of bushels, anyway.

I started another kind four years ago last summer and they are nice ones and are extra early, the vines being dead ripe in the middle of July. Raise your own seed potatoes, farmers, instead of paying a big fancy price for them to the seedmen. Potatoes and all other seed ought to be changed often, else they run out, and in potatoes get to yielding some rough, scabby, little things that don't sell well. Raise your own seed and save money, but try a few. Test this and you will be well paid for your trouble.—S. D. W., Mich.

What Ails These Calves?

Editor Farmstead:—Four of my calves have died within a week. They were four months old, and their feed was principally milk from their separator, diluted with water. They appeared in fine condition, but would get sick and die within twenty-four hours. They would refuse to eat, stand with the head down, ears drooped in a listless way, blood oozing in drops from their skin in different parts of the body and in a very short time would die. I would be glad of any information as to the disease and its remedy as I am afraid the rest of my herd may be infected.—J. M., Sterling Run, Pa.

Injured Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that got in a sand-bar. After getting him out and home his leg was swollen and lame. I kept liniament on, but the lameness and swelling do not go away. Every time he steps his knee cracks, so you can hear it a couple of rods. Can it be his knee-cap is out of place, and what can be done for him? Hoping to hear as soon as convenient.—S. S. B., Kennedy, Neb.

Canning Corn—Elderberry Wine.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me how to can corn so as to keep and give me a recipe for making elderberry wine?—C. L. C., Glover Gap, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some person who is posted please give explanation as to caponizing chickens, how it is done, the danger in doing it, etc.?—J. M. S., Red Cloud, Neb.

WHAT TO FEED.

How to Get Stock Through Fall and Winter.

The Kansas Experiment Station at Manhatttan has just issued a bulletin on the above topics which is important because of the drouth. It says that the first thing to do in arranging to get stock through the coming fall and winter is to use to the best advantage the crops now growing. The stalks of corn, sorghum, Kaffir-corn and other plants used for roughness are worth more for feed green than they will be if fed as dry fodder next winter. If the stockman does not have the necessary pasture, and is obliged to feed now, it will pay him to feed his corn and other green crops and save the hay for winter.

A great deal of corn is in tassel and drying up, with no prospect for ears. Corn in such condition is not worth much, but if it is fed green, cattle will get all there is in it, while if it is cut, shocked and left in the field until winter there will be only a pile of poor manure where the shocks have rotted down. If it is not necessary to feed the corn now, leave it as long as it stays green, then cut with a binder and when dry stack. Let the corn stand in the field before cutting as long as can be done without waste. While any of the leaves are green the corn will increase in feed value and the later the corn is cut the better it will keep in winter.

Where it is possible to keep the stock off dried-up pastures and put them on sorghum or other pasture, it should be done. If the stock are kept entirely off the grass it will make a slight growth. The winter in good condition on three to five pounds of hay per head a day, feeding grain.

Bran or wheat will take the place of nearly all the roughness and can be mixed with cottonseed, gluten, germ oil or linseed meals, oats, corn or Kaffir-corn, whichever is cheapest and make a good ration at a reasonable cost. Wheat is worth about as much pound for pound as corn, and middlings are worth more as a hog feed.

Fattening hogs fed all the alfalfa or clover hay they will eat will fatten on much less grain than without hay. Sorghum hay is good for hogs. A few winters ago some farmers in northwestern Kansas carried their stock hogs through the winter on alfalfa hay alone. Stock hogs fed twice daily all the alfalfa clover or sorghum hay they will eat will require much less than the usual amount of grain. Hogs should be fed sufficient rough feed so that they will need to eat the leaves only.

CLOVER HAY WORM.

Bulletin From the Kansas Experiment Station.

From specimens and inquiries reaching the entomological department of the Kansas state experiment station regarding the clover-hay worm (Pyralis costalis), it seems that this insect is more abundant than formerly in Kansas. It has been long recognized as a member of our fauna, but until recently has attracted little attention. With the extension of alfalfa growing, however, this species finds a new and entirely suitable food, and its abundance in stacks of this valuable hay, as evinced through communications received at this office, may well mark it as a pest of importance.

This worm attacks clover and alfalfa hay, both in the mow and in the stack, cutting up the leaves into chaffy pieces and webbing the mass together by abundant cases of silken threads, which it is the habit of the worm to spin at all times. Hay so infested looks moldy and matted, and the abundance of the silken threads, mingled with the excrement of the worms, renders the hay distasteful to cattle.

When young the worms are of a dirty white color, darkening as they grow older, until they become a livid brown. When mature they measure about three-quarters of an inch in length. The pupal stage is passed in a thin silken cocoon, and the adult moth is soon given forth, a trim little insect with wings spreading about four-fifths of an inch, in color a lilac brown or purple, with two bands of a lighter shade, each starting from a yellow spot on the front of the wing.

The moths may frequently be seen resting on walls and timbers within barns where clover hay has been stored, and their appearance in such places should warn the owner to clean out the mows thoroughly before storing the new crop. The insect is always more abundant where old hay remains over summer, and in stack bottoms rebuilt in the same places year after year, of the waste hay remaining over. Much less danger of attack will result if such waste hay be fed out clean; or if badly infested it should be burned. The amusing suggestion of a writer in a recent number of a Kansas paper, that the worms may be destroyed by placing on the top of the stack a vessel containing carbon-bisulphide, will hardly commend itself to practice with those having any experience with this liquid.

FIGHTING CHINCH BUGS.

What the Ohio Station Is Doing to Aid Farmers.

The Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster is receiving letters indicating an extensive outbre

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

New England.

"Which are the New England states, and what gave rise to the name?"—R. W. F., Ether, N. C.

New England was the name given by Capt. John Smith, of Virginia fame, to the grant made by King James I. in 1606 to the Plymouth company. It comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. You will find a map and description of the New England states in any school geography.

Soldiers and Homesteads.

"Will you please tell me how I can come into possession of a soldier's homestead, and the rules and regulations of same?"—T. W. M., Leading Creek, W. Va.

Any citizen over 21, or any woman who is the head of a family, can file a claim on 160 acres of government land, for which $1.25 per acre is paid, but must improve it and live thereon for five years, before getting full title.

Any soldier who is honorably discharged has this one privilege: He can have a length of time equal to his service in the army, but not to exceed three years, deducted from the five years. He has this right, but he can not transfer it to any one else.

Governors.

"Will you kindly give me the names of the governors of the following states: Maine, Maryland, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Colorado?"—H. J. C., Wells, Minn.

The governor of Maine is John F. Hill; of Maryland, J. Walter Smith; of Rhode Island, William Gregory; of Colorado, James B. Orman; of Georgia, Frank W. Hunt. Each January we publish a complete list of governors. You should preserve it.

International Postal Union.

"Please inform me what is the international postal union, and what countries are included?"—A. L., Cambridge, O.

The international postal union was formed as the result of a convention of delegates from various countries, which met at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874. Its purpose is to have uniform rates of postage on mail matter going between any two countries of the union, prepaid by the stamps of the country in which mailed. The original countries comprising the union were Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. There have been a large number of additions since then, including British India, Bermuda, Ceylon, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Persia, Argentine Republic, Canada, Newfoundland, British Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nubia, Peru, Salvador, Bulgaria, Venezuela, Bahama Islands, Ecuador, Uruguay, Dominica, Hayti, Chile, Paraguay, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Siam, Congo Free State, Bolivia, Tunis, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and a large number of colonies all over the world. The uniform rate of postage is 5 cents for letters, 10 grammes (about a half-ounce); postal cards, 2 cents each; newspapers not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents each; other printed matter, merchandise, etc., 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

Fifteen Decisive Battles.

J. F. D., Crooked Tree, O., sends the following list, which he says is that given by Creasy as being the fifteen decisive battles of the world. Probably the number of really decisive battles is larger than fifteen, and some historians of to-day should prepare a list with his reasons for assigning each conflict to the decisive list:

1. The battle of Marathon, B. C. 490.
2. Defeat of Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413.
3. The battle of Arbela, B. C. 331.
4. The battle of the Metaurus, B. C. 207.
5. Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9.
6. The battle of Chalons, A. D. 451.
7. The battle of Poictiers, A. D. 732.
8. The battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066.
9. Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans, 1429.
10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588.
11. The battle of Blenheim, 1704.
12. The battle of Pultowa, 1709.
13. Victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777.
14. The battle of Valmy, 1792.
15. The battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Seventeen Year Locusts.

"Do the locusts that appear every 17 years have any connection with Pharaoh's plague? Please tell all you know about them."—C. A. M., Bays, W. Va.

The insect called the seventeen-year locust is not a locust at all, but a cicada. The true locust family is represented in the United States by the insect we call a grasshopper. The Eastern locust, which is that mentioned in the Bible, is a grasshopper about 2½ inches long, of a greenish color and absurdly spotted, and with pale brown wing covers marked with black. This species is not found in America.

The cicadas are often called harvest flies. The seventeen-year harvest fly, or cicada, is black, with transparent wings; the eyes are red; the wings of the body are edged with orange, and the legs are of the same color. There are a number of different swarms, which appear every seventeen years in the same locality. The females each deposit about 500 eggs, piercing holes in small twigs, in each of which she deposits about 16 eggs. The twigs wither and fall to the ground. The eggs hatch in from three to six weeks, each producing a larva, which is simply a worm, about one-sixteenth of an inch long, hairy and grub-like, yellowish-white in color, with six legs, the first two of which are strong claws. They drop to the ground, and at once bore down. Here they live, subsisting on the juices of roots of trees. On the seventeenth year, they burrow large, and come to the surface, climbing the nearest tree, bush, etc. The skin bursts along the back, and the perfect cicada comes forth, and begins to lay the next crop of eggs. When the eggs are laid, she drops to the ground and dies. The males have no digestive organs, and die soon after they come out.

A Train Question.

"If two trains were coming on a track at the same rate of speed within shooting distance apart, will a bullet reach the train ahead, the bullet being fired from the rear train, supposing the bullet to have the same velocity as the movinf trains?—A. G., Ballou, O.

Certainly the ball would reach the forward train. The gun, ball, etc., are all moving forward at a given rate. The explosion gives the ball that much forward motion in addition. So long as the two trains were moving at the same rate, the effect will be the same as though both were standing still. All these matters are explained in any elementary school text book on physics.

Madison Barracks.

"Will you please tell where Madison Barracks are in New York?"—G. G. S., Mantau, O.

Madison Barracks are at the town of Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, New York. It is a port at the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

Maximilian.

"Please state how Maximilian ascended to, and was deposed from the throne of Mexico? What Mexican general was in command? What, if any, action did the United States take?"—M., D. C., Corry, Pa.

Mexico was in confusion because of insurrections for several years, until in January, 1861, Juarez defeated Miramon and became president. He introduced a number of reforms, the principal ones being the making of marriage a civil contract, the abolition of perpetual monastic vows and of ecclesiastical tribunals, the suppression of monasteries, and the appropriation of church property by the state. This latter amounted to over $300,000,000, or nearly half the value of all the landed property in the country. These measures were soon followed by a complete separation of church and state. The church party determined on the overthrow of Juarez's government, even if national liberty should be sacrificed in doing it.

The opportunity soon came. Spain, France and England demanded reparation for injuries and losses alleged to have been sustained by their subjects in Mexico. No satisfaction being obtained from Juarez, a joint expedition was sent to enforce the demands. In December, 1861, Vera Cruz was occupied by Spanish troops from Cuba, and in January, 1862, by English and French forces. The English and Spanish claims were settled by negotiation, and in May their forces were withdrawn.

The French troops remained in the country, thus showing that the purpose of the Emperor Napoleon III. was to overthrow the existing government. This was due to the machinations of the church party in Mexico. The French refused to treat with Juarez, and war was declared April 16, 1862. The French, after a hard campaign, entered Mexico City on June 10, 1863. A national assembly was convened on July 8, which decided upon a hereditary monarchical government under a Roman Catholic emperor. The crown was accepted by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, with the title of Maximilian I., emperor of Mexico. He arrived at the capital on June 12, 1864, and assumed the crown.

This interference with and oppression of Mexico by France was a clear violation of the Monroe Doctrine; but the United States was, all these years, engaged in the civil war, and not in a position to go to war with a foreign nation. But the civil war ended in 1865, and as soon as matters had quieted down somewhat, the United States made strong representations to the French Emperor, and sent an army under Gen. Phil. Sheridan to Texas, ostensibly to maintain the peace, but really to co-operate with the Mexican army, which was just across the Rio Grande. The French Emperor, unwilling to involve himself in war with the United States, withdrew the French troops from Mexico, the last leaving on March 16, 1867. Maxmilian and his army was defeated at Queretaro on May 15, 1867. He was captured, and condemned and shot on June 19.

A Delicate Question.

"Would you consider it wrong for a young lady engaged to be married to get up a party on her birthday, inviting her lady and gentlemen friends, knowing that her intended husband cannot be present, he being in another town?"—Inquirer, Wis.

Certainly not wrong; wrong would imply moral obliquity. The question is a delicate one to answer, because we know nothing of the reasons which prompted the young lady. Very probably she had no intention whatever of making herself disagreeable to the young man, he being necessarily absent. Young people are prone to make themselves unhappy over trivial things like these. Really, such things are to be decided by the feelings of the persons themselves, and if there is a radical difference of ideas on such matters, it might be better to abandon the match, for the sake of both.

The "Grandfather Clause."

"Please tell me the wording and the intent of the 'grandfather clause,' about which so much is being said."—A. W., Tillamook, Ore.

The clause, which is about the same in the new constitution of North Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama, reads as follows in the Alabama constitution:

"No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the constitution or statutes of any state of the United States, wherein he then resided, and no son or grandson of any such person, not less than 21 years of age at the date of the adoption of this constitution, and no person of foreign birth who shall have been naturalized prior to this date, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed by this constitution, provided he shall have resided in this state for five years next preceding the date at which he shall apply for registration."

The intent of this provision is just as clear as if it were stated in so many words. It confers upon white men the right to vote regardless of a lack of educational qualifications which it imposes upon black men. Beside establishing unequal suffrage qualifications, it encourages illiteracy in white citizens, for they do not lose their vote through inability to read and write. Able lawyers in the South have pronounced against the measure. In Alabama both the United States Senators advised against its incorporation in the constitution. Senator Morgan told the convention that it was unwise as well as unconstitutional, and wholly out of keeping with American principles of government. His advice was unheeded, however, for the scheme appealed strongly to the delegates and they had their way. But the supreme court of the United States ought to make short work of the grandfather proposition when it comes before that tribunal.

Caustic for Corns.

"I wish to find a formula for making a liquid corn remedy that looks something like tincture of iodine, and is applied to the corn or callous part, and by the application of a dull knife blade and a pair of tweezers, the corn can be separated from the tender skin of the foot. This is an old remedy, and I think a good one, but I have never been able to find any one who knew the combination of drugs."—T. E. H., Hickory Flat, Miss.

It was probably a caustic application. The following is such a formula, but whether it is the one you mean we have no means of knowing:

Take of liquid terchloride of antimony and of tincture of iodine, each 2 drams; protiodide of iron, 7 grains; mix, keep in a well-stoppered vial.

Who Was He?

"Who was Lord Dunlap employed by to explore in western Canada and North British America? How far north did he get and what became of him and his expedition?"—J. W., Dial, Kas.

We have nothing concerning him. Can any reader tell?

The Dollar of 1895.

"I have been informed that the 1895 silver dollar is at a premium so great that any one having one would be entitled to go to the Pan-American free—that is, all expenses would be paid. Is this true?"—Z. H., Arland, Mich.

The same query comes from Caldwell, O., and other places.

As there were over two million silver dollars coined in 1895, that coin is certainly not at a premium. The only silver dollar that bears any high premium is that of 1804, and that is because of their scarcity. Only some half dozen are known to be in existence and they are worth about $1,000 each.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: Sorry, but we can not.

M. O. B., Springhill, Kas.: Sorry, but we can not.

S. F., Traverse City, Mich., asks the average weight of the regulation United States cavalry sabre. Who can tell?

H. A. K., Vandalia, Ind., wants to know how to restore a faded card-board on which a pen picture was drawn. We do not know. Who can tell him?

S. W. D., Mich.: The white rock in your sample is quartz; the yellow mineral is iron pyrites, while the other looks very much like galena, an ore of lead.

M. S., Winchester, Ill.: We do not know. We can not guess what it is meant by W. G. B. M. Never use initials in such cases, but write out the name.

B. F. M., Clay, W. Va., writes to correct a news item under the heading "Men and Affairs," third page, Weekly Blade of August 7. The name should be Henry B. Davenport.

A., Shawnee, Okla.: We do not know. The question has probably been decided by the land office, but we have no records. Address "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

W. M., Centreville, Mo.: If a missionary for another country were to go into any country where war was raging, and should make speeches on one side, and be captured by the other, he would be liable to punishment without doubt.

A. K., Kiamichi Falls, Ore.: It is impossible to tell what the mineral is without an analysis. We can't undertake to pay for such work, as you can see. Why not send a couple of pounds to the University of Oregon, at Eugene, and have it analyzed?

Out of Date.

Entering the great city for the first time in 20 years, the farmer of fiction at once essayed to post a letter in a fire alarm box.

When he did not thus call out the fire department, he consulted a policeman, in much perplexity.

"I am a hayseed," said he, "and I'm trying to betray myself!"

"You are out of date," said the policeman. "The way hayseeds betray themselves these days is to buy extra editions of the evening papers in the expectation of finding that something unusual has happened."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" said the farmer gratefully.—Detroit Free Press.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR.

A Boy's Version of the Exploits of the Attic Hero.

Theseus was the son of a king, says Ben Blow in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. That didn't make him any better as a kid, but kept the teacher from lammin' him when he got caught playin' chiny for keeps. This gave him a "hunch" on the rest of the kids. Every time he put his knuckles in the dust what he shot at was his. Then he had to lick his way through school to keep what he'd won. Bein' a king's son he was something of a sport. He took boxin' lessons twice a week and handed out upper cuts and left swings to the infant class till they begun to scratch grave' when they seen him comin' round. Then he waded into the next size and pretty soon he'd landed at the top.

The king business kep' the old man on the hump most of the time so he just let Theseus rumpage around as he pleased. One time he come home an' says to the kid: "Thesy, you've got to be pretty considerable of a boy." Theseus allowed that the old man had him sized up about right, and said he was tired of learnin' his brains to shoot and touched the old man for a bow-narrer.

The old man said Hercules had proved them things a delusion and a snare and that they was no good." "When you've got lumps enough on your arms," he says, "to juggle a sword, I'll start you right."

The lad went daffy on the spot and wanted the old man to loan it to him then, but the old man kicked. He took the kid out into the back yard and steered him up against a big rock. "Put your lamps on the stone," he says. Thesy allowed that his lamps was trimmed and the old man went on: "Under there," he says, "is a son-of-a-gun of a sword, sharp as a razor. When you get so's your kin lift it by yourself the sword's your'n, along with some new shoes." Then he lit out and went back to the throne.

Theseus tackled the rock every morning till he got a crick in the back. Finally he humped himself right, and it come out by the roots. You just ought to seen that sword. It was a beaut. There was considerable talk them days about Hercules. He'd never been anywhere near those parts, but all the old inhabitants sat up and lied about what they seen him do. Theseus didn't think Hercules was such a much, and allowed that when he got broke in he'd do some considerable stunts on his own hook. Every mornin' he'd go out into the back yard and spraddle his legs way out and throw his left arm back and do fancy pokes with his new sword. When he got so's he could hold in right, he put up some lunch, wrapped up the new shoes and lit out barefoot. He'd made up his mind to visit his pa. Well, sir, he got action from the start. Before evenin' he'd run up against big game. A tough called Periphetes saw him passin' by the door and come out. "You've got your nerve," he says, "to put in here." Theseus allowed he was free, white and 21, and limbered himself for the mix. It come on time. Periphetes had a big iron club that was a dream stick for sure. When he'd land on anybody with it they'd go right to sleep. This time the landin' was bad. He couldn't get in. Thesy went round him like a bumble bee around a goat, and handed out some of his best cuts. He had him lookin' like a tattooed man in the first round, and put him out in the second by stickin his sword through his solar plexus.

Then Theseus took to the road, carryin' the club. He said it might come handy to whett his sword. He put up for the night at the next house, and when the people saw he had Periphetes' club the old man hustled out and killed a chicken for him, an' sat there with his eyes bulged out while Thesy spread himself on the scrap.

For the next few days things come kid's way south. Good roads, no rain and nothin' doin' to speak of. Then one night he ran into Procrustes. People who lived in the neighborhood called him "Crusty the Stretcher," and he was awful bad. When anybody come to his house he'd put them in the spare room, where he had his patent bed. This was a bug house sure. When they'd get asleep he'd sneak in an' tie 'em in bed. If they were too long, he'd cut off their legs. If too short, he'd stretch them some. Usually they fitted the bed his victims generally died. Theseus was on to his little game an' made believe he was asleep. Procrustes come sneakin' in an' lit the gas. Then Theseus landed on him with Periphele's stick and he went right off to sleep. Bein' a squatty little feller he was too short for the bed. When Theseus got done with him he measured more, but had kicked the bucket. Then Thesy went on. The nex' place that he struck was Athens, where the old man kep' his head office. When Thesy got done tellin' the story, the o'd man was tickled to death an' said he took after the paw. Thesy bummed for a while, gettin' acquainted with the clerks; then the old man trotted out another job. He sent him over to Crete after the Minotaur, which was a terrible beast. It had a bull's body and a giant's head, an' et seven boys and girls every year. The king of Crete kep' him in a big iron jail, built like a Chinese puzzle. Any one that went in got lost and et up. Thesy was too slick to get caught. He got some kite strings an' kep' unwinding as he went in. Pretty soon he come to the box stall where the freak slep. "Hello, Minne," he says. The beast got up an' come at him cussin' a blue streak. He butted into Thesy's sword and went down. In about a half hour Theseus was windin' up the kite strings an' there was a good openin' for a new freak. When he come to the door the gang waitin' for him went wild. He said it was dead easy' to turn the trick. He kep' the skin for a rug till it wore out.

When he got home he found that the old man was dead and that he'd left the business to him. He jumped in right off and things run smooth from the start. His name as a scrapper helped him lots and all he had to do was to sit down and whet his sword on the iron stick and everybody took to the woods, an' slep' out till he quit bein' mad. Everybody said he was a pretty fair king when you let him be. Then he got tired bein' a sport an' married a wife and was decent till he died.

EVER MEET HER?

Her husband is all right—but he is so fat!

Her little boy is all right—but he is growing so spindling!

Her home is all right—but the paint is too light!

Did she like the last lecture at the club? Liked what he said very much—but his hair was cut so short—like a prize fighter!

Her new silk waist is all right—but Mrs. Xyz has her coat a trifle, the merest shred, longer, and it's much better.

Her new hat is elegant—but if that ribbon was a shade darker, now!—Boston Herald.

He Passed the Coin.

Pat—I say, Mike, I have a three-penny piece with a hole in it which I cannot get rid of at all—at all. What shall I do with it, begorra?

Mike—Sure, Pat, you must do the same as I did onest—an excellent plan was mine, indade.

Pat—and phwhat was it, at all, Mike?

Mike—Oh, it was fine, Pat, I tell you. That three-penny piece hasn't bothered me a long time, entirely. Nobody would have it; so at last I melted down a saxpense and filled up the hole. Begorra it went the very next day, my bhoy.—London Spare Moments.

More Canals, More Houseboats.

The houseboat will become gradually the greatest factor in solving the problem of what to do with one's summer. It does away with the rent of a building site. Change of scene can be had without the discomfort of travel and packing. Wind and tide or a cheaply hired mule will bring your modern palace where you will. Health and comfort—the maximum luxury at the minimum cost—these the houseboat places within the reach of everyone.—Cosmopolitan.

CAN YOU WRITE A STORY? We want good stories by new writers. For particulars write STORY CLUB, P. O. Box 2033, New York.

SWIMMIN' TIME.

Goin' in swimmin'? Well, you bet;
Ain't ben in this season yet.
May, she said I'd ketch a cold;
Paw, well, he's a-growin' old,
Plum forgettin' how it felt,
When a fellow's like to melt,
Just to shed his clo'es and get
Clear all over cold an' wet.

Goin' in swimmin'? Well, I guess.
Maw I coaxed till she said yes;
Paw to him I didn't go—
Like as not he'd tell me "No!"
Seems just like he never could
Bin a boy hisself an' stood
Waitin' for his dad to say,
"Yes, my son," then run away.

Goin' in swimmin', fellows, say?
Water's just as warm to-day.
Some, whose dadies treat 'em right,
Went this mornin', stay till night.
Goin' to let a lickin' sure.
One at least, an' maybe more.
If it's twenty I won't kick;
Goin' in swimmin'; let him lick!
—Helen Combes.

OWLS TO BE STUDIED BY SCIENTISTS

Scientists in Washington are again making an effort to elucidate one of the most extraordinary anomalies in natural history, and a thing which never fails to simply stagger visitors to the western plains when it is first brought to their attention. This is the happy family, consisting of a prairie dog, an owl and a rattlesnake, which inhabits every prairie dog hole in every prairie dog village.

Riding over the plains, when you come to a prairie dog village of say a thousand holes, you may know that the village has a population of three thousand; that is, one thousand prairie dogs, one thousand owls and one thousand rattlesnakes. The owls are of a peculiar variety, being small of body and rather quick of flight, although they do not wander far from their own firesides.

Scientists are now trying to find out by just what arrangement this curious

household is maintained. Undoubtedly the prairie dog builds the hole and is the landlord, the owl and rattlesnake being presumably tenants at will.

How does the snake pay his rent? Where does the owl come in? These are questions which have never been satisfactorily answered.

After several years of careful observation of prairie dog villages, a western philosopher has drawn up an attempted explanation of this mystery. It is well known, for instance, that owls mount guard over the holes every night, and a horseman riding through one of these villages in the early morning sees dozens of little owls blinking at him and bobbing their heads up and down.

Why does the owl mount guard? Because, says the western philosopher, of the disreputable habits of the prairie dog. The prairie dog is an animal of convivial habits. About twice a week he goes out on a "bat." There is a small pulque plant growing on their prairies, the sap of which runs freely when the bark is scratched and is of a highly intoxicating nature.

The prairie dog, after two or three days of sobriety, sallies forth in the evening, accompanied by some of his chums, and they visit a grove of these small plants. There they proceed to "open wine." Along between midnight and sunrise our prairie dog landlord is likely to come staggering home, if, indeed, he turns up at all. He would not be able to find his own home but for the watchful owl, who, perhaps, assists him down the dark passageway, until he rolls to the bottom in a drunken stupor.

This explains how the owl pays his rent. A cowboy told me that the owl often goes further and presents the household with an egg every Christmas and Fourth of July.

But nobody has ever been able to explain where the rattlesnake comes in. Perhaps he protects the owl.—New York Herald.

With the Wits.

To a silver wedding celebration recently a pious old lady sent as a present a pair of flat-irons, a rolling-pin, and a motto worked on cardboard, reading: "Fight on!"—Tit-Bits.

A lady entered a draper's shop in a thriving western town recently and casually inquired the price of some blankets which were neatly folded on the opposite shelves. The shopman took down one after another until the counter was screwn over with a pile of unfolded blankets of various colors and prices. After tossing them a number of times the shopman said:

"Well, ma'am," said the shopman, wearily, "do you think any of these blankets will meet your requirements?"

"Well, you see," said the lady, hesitatingly, "that is, not today. The fact is, I'm just waiting for a friend."

"Well, ma'am," said the shopman, wearily, as he viewed the chaos, "if you still have the idea that your friend is among these blankets I'll toss them all over again."

No use ter worry 'bout hot weather. Ef you'll des think er what's comin' in de hereafter you'll be sho' to keep cool whilst you kin.

Thank the Lawd fer one thing: Ef de white man hez a good time in winter, de nigger shouts hallelula in de hot sun!

Many a man gits hotter growlin' over de weather dan he would of he'd des go 'long en let de weather take keer er itse'f.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Vanity," said Lord Roberts, recently, "is a centipede with corns on every foot."

"No, sah," said Colonel Bludde, of Kentucky, "the government, sah, is adoptin' entirely th' wrong course with the Filipinos. What it should do, sah, is to send a shipload of Gawgia watahmelons an' a shipload of mint ovah thaih, an' assuah the natives that molen, mint julep an' manifest destiny are synonymous, simultaneous an' one an' the same, sah, an' every one 'of those insuhgents would drop his gun an' come into th' fold. Yes, sah!"—Baltimore American.

HAS A GOOD MEMORY.

Soon after the Fuerst Bismarck was finished the German emperor, accompanied by Prince Henry, boarded and inspected her. He approved of everything until he saw the tables in the diningroom. Then he said to Captain Albers: "I should think a man who has been at sea as long as you have would not allow seasickness-making, give you square-cornered tables on shipboard." After the kaiser left the table cirners were rounded off. Two years later the kaiser again came aboard the vessel, and when he saw the tables he said: "I see you have rounded off the corners. That is good." He had not forgotten even a thing as small as the table corners.—New York Tribune.

Has Washington's Badge.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner has the gold emblem of the Society of the Cincinnati that was once owned by George Washington. General Washington had it made to order in France just after the revolution. Colonel Gardiner displayed it pendant from a ribbon tied around his neck when unveiling the tablet to Washington at the Hall of Fame. He says he has had many offers of money for the emblem, some of them amounting to several thousand dollars.—New York Times.

THE EXILED BOERS.

The British Have Scattered Them Widely in Different Parts of the World.

A small sketch map, occupying a corner of the Geographischer Anzeiger, shows the place in Portugal and India where hundreds of the Boers captured in South Africa are now kept in confinement. Having distributed the prisoners from India to Bermuda it will certainly not be easy for them to plot against the British government.

Cronje's soldiers, the first large party to fall into the hands of the British, were landed on the island of St. Helena in April last year, and have been living ever since on Deadwood Plain, as the islanders call the plateau that rises about six hundred feet above the sea on one side the port of Jamestown.

Another part of the Boer Army, 700 in number, marched eastward over the Transvial frontier into Portuguese territory. They were captured near Komati Poort, the gateway through the mountains by which the railroad from Lorenzo Marques ascends to the Transvaal plateau. They were sent to Portugal at the expense of the British government, which is now paying the cost of their maintenance. Four hundred of them are confined in the citadel at Peniche, a small fortress on a peninsula jutting out into the sea a little north of Lisbon. It is a very secluded place, the few thousand inhabitants around the citadel being devoted almost exclusively to lace making. Four hundred men are all that the storage capacity of the citadel would accommodate, and so the other 300, excepting the officers, were sent to Alcobaca, a few miles inland. Commandant Plenaar who was in charge of the party when it surrendered, is kept a prisoner at Thomar, about fifty miles northeast of Lisbon, where still stands the famous monastery of the Knights of Christ to whom was conceded the privilege of "conquering the new world," whose deeds of prowess and rapacity both in Brazil and in the East Indies gave them an enduring and not very desirable reputation. The other officers are confined at Caldas da Reinha.

Another transport from South Africa carried 900 Boers to Bombay, whence they were taken inland about one hundred miles to Ahmednagar. Their present situation does not appear to be particularly inviting if it is proper to call Ahmednagar "a hot, waterless, pestilent hole," in which terms a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has given his opinion of it.

Another batch of prisoners has been sent to the Bermudas. It seldom happens in any war that the defeated prisoners are so widely scattered.

MOST PERSISTENT OF THE HACKMEN

"I like perseverance in a man—even in a hackman," began Peterson, "and there is one particular Jehu doing business in Washington, D. C., who possesses that quality in the superlative degree.

"When I visited the Capital City I had my mind fully made up to have nothing to do with the hackmen; so when I stepped off the train and a crowd of these gentry began shouting at me, I simply shook my head and passed on. One of them, however, was not to be thus easily disposed of. Dancing around in front of me, so as to block my progress, he vociferated:

"'Hack, mister? Take you to the Washington monument or the capitol? Only half a dollar!'

"Again I shook my head.

"'Smithsonian institution or treasury building? Take you to both of 'em for 75 cents!'

"Still I shook my head.

"'Arlington and Fort Myer? Drive you over and back for $2!'

"As before, I responded with a shake of the head.

"'Navy yard or soldiers' home? Either place for a dollar!'

"Another shake of the head.

"'Want to go to the White House and see the President? Drive you right there for 25 cents!'

"More head-shaking.

"'Patent office or state department? Same price as the White House!'

"Another shake. Mind you, all this time I hadn't opened my mouth or uttered a word, and from the puzzled look on the hackman's face I thought I had him about discouraged; but as I shoved past him, thinking to make my escape, his countenance suddenly brightened up, and I heard him utter:

"'By George, I've hit it now! I'll try him just once more!' And then, running around in front of me again, he spelled out on his fingers in the deaf and dumb alphabet, with which I chanced to be familiar, 'Deaf and dumb asylum? Take you right to the door for a quarter!'"—Woman's Home Companion.

LAST OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL BARGES

Lying in one of the back waters of the Upper Thames and rapidly going to pieces is the last of the state barges of the sovereigns of England. Every reader of "Peppy's Diary" will remember

how frequently he referred to going from one part of London to another by means of a boat on the river.

"Up and by water to Whitehall" is the way Pepys began his daily diary. The sovereign and all the state dignitaries as well as great noblemen had their private barges.

The king's state barge was a most elaborate affair, capable of holding over sixteen oarsmen, with ornate gilt carvings on bow and stern, and rigged out with gorgeous flags and banners. The royal boatmen, or king's watermen, as they were called, formed a separate department whose head, generally a nobleman, was one of the court functionaries, and this office exists as a matter of fact to-day.

King Edward, however, has no intention of being rowed about the Thames by gorgeously attired oarsmen. The last of the royal barges is to be allowed to fall to pieces. The king, it is believed, will substitute therefor one or more electric launches and the ancient office of the king's waterman will be abolished.—New York Herald.

WHY HE DID NOT PLEASE.

About the greenest apple on the bough is the young fellow whose fond mamma is trying to introduce him into society. He is as awkward as a bear, all hands and feet, and when sent to call on a girl he glares around her parlor for some means of escape, and looks like he was sitting on a porcupine.

One of these young fellows paid a party call on a beautiful girl in society.

"Had a mighty pretty party, Miss Bee," he said.

"Thank you," was the reply, "I am glad you were pleased."

"It was a real handsome party."

Again the hostess smiled affably.

"Ma said she heard it was a splendid party.

"Now, I tell you what, Miss Bee," he continued, irrelevantly, "don't you know when I call on a girl I don't care whether she's pretty or not. No, I just call any, how. I don't care if she's as ugly as sin."

Had the hostess been homely she would have slain him for that, unless she possessed a sense of humor. As it was, she put her fan before her face, and history has never stated whether the conversation and visit ended there or not.—Louisville Times.

A Novelty in Whist Hands.

I have been a whist player now for over half a century, and never till to-night (June 8) have I seen all the trumps held in one hand. How often has this occurred, and what are the chances of its occurrence once in a hundred years?—Liverpool Post.

The Sunday School.

Sunday-School Lesson for August 25—Arbraham and Isaac (Gen. xxii:1-14). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONNECTION.—After their interview with Abraham, as related in last lesson, the angels journeyed to Sodom and entered into the house of Lot. The ten righteous souls required to save the city could not be found, and after Lot's family had been delivered Sodom was destroyed by fire. After this Abraham sojourned in the land of the Philistines where he made equivocal statements concerning his wife as he had done in Egypt. The birth of Isaac folowed, the child long promised through whom God's purpose was to be unfolded. That there might be no obstacle to the proper care of Isaac and no division of interest in the family Hagar and Ishmael were cast out. The increasing prosperity of Abraham attracted the attention of Abimelech who made an alliance with him, thereby greatly advancing his worldly prospects. Thereafter the patriarch established his tent at Beer-Sheba, where he called upon God. And thenceforward the course of his pious life moved steadily on with marks of Divine favor.

TESTING (Verses 1 and 2).—In these days of prosperity it was important that the secret springs of Abraham's heart should be discloed. Was he absolutely loyal to God? Could he be trusted in any emergency? Had the Divine schooling conducted for many years produced a man who could go out into the future and fill an appointed destiny? To settle this point the Almighty determined to subject him to trial, for so the word translated tempt signifies. (1 Cor. x:13.) Abraham was commanded to take Isaac into the land of Moriah and sacrifice him as a burnt offering upon a mount. Thus was presented to him a most trying alternative. On the one side was his desire to be submissive to his covenant God. On the other side were several considerations that might dispose him to refuse compliance—his affection as a father for an only son, his hope in the promises which centered in that son, his natural repugnance to human sacrifice, then practiced by some and regarded with horror by the people of God. (Jer. xix:5.)

OBEYING (Verses 3 and 4).—Judging from the record it is probable that there was no struggle in Abraham's mind concerning the course to be pursued. He seems to have reached an immediate decision which he proceeded with great promptness to execute. Rising early next morning he took his best, his son, two young men as attendants, and the necessary wood and whatever else was required for a sacrifice, and set out. Every separate act in this preparation was a test of his obedience, exhibiting more and more the character of the man and his unswerving purpose to do what God required. One might have expected that he would long before he was ready for the journey. It was probably forty-five or fifty miles to the place appointed. Three days were required in travel, the whole of which would be passed in reflection upon the end in view. What thoughts and feelings must have come to the father's mind and heart! Still, there is no evidence of hesitation, no abandonment of his purpose. His courage does not fail in sight of the very spot.

BEARING (Verses 5 and 6).—At some distance from the hill where Isaac was to be offered, perhaps at its base, the servants and the beast were dismissed. It was not prudent on many accounts to have witnesses of the serious transaction. While in these days a father had control over his children, their lives being in his hands, yet had the two young men been present at the sacrifice its highest purpose would have been missed. As one for the best form of prayer must now retire to the secret place, (Matt. vi:6), so then it was desirable to be alone with God. The wood was laid on Isaac as the cross was borne by Jesus, (John xix:17), when the latter came to Jerusalem to be crucified. Abraham carried fire in one hand and the knife in the other. So the two went forward, father and son, the priest and the lamb, up the hill together. One may easily imagine the pain that would ordinarily be experienced by any parent who is about to slay his child.

ASKING (Verses 7 and 8).—The twain doubtless moved on awhile in silence. The thoughts of the father would prevent his speech. There could be no subject before him save the command of God delivered before the journey began, and that could not be discussed. At length the son considered that the preparation for an offering was incomplete. The wood and the fire were present, but there was no lamb. As an indication that he had full knowledge of the method of sacrificial worship he asked concerning the lamb. That question might have been like a sharpened arrow piercing to the very center of the heart already pained by the necessity involved in the journey. But Abraham did not relent—he was steadfast in his purpose of obedience. However tender his love his loyalty to God was stronger. With wonderful composure he replied that God would provide a lamb. Some have thought this was an evasion. Probably he meant it as a half truth, that his son should be God's lamb. Possibly his faith struggled through the details to see what did transpire.

SACRIFICING (Verses 9 and 10).—Arrived at the appointed place Abraham proceeded as he had done on other occasions to make his sacrifice. First, he constructed an altar, the pattern of which, handed down from earlier generations, was afterward prescribed in the law of Moses (Ex. xx:24-26). Then he laid the wood in order, and bound Isaac and laid him thereon. It has been thought with good reason that the son was at that time made acquainted with God's instructions to his father, and that he consented to give up his life, even as Jesus became a voluntary victim in the hands of the Jewish authorities (John x:18). That supposition, however, is not needed to render the passage more credible or intelligible. In these days a dutiful son would not resist his father even to save his life. Arrangements being thus complete Abraham grasped the knife, assuming the usual attitude, and to all intents and purposes he did offer up Isaac to God (Heb. xi:17).

CALLING (Verses 11 and 12).—Shall that uplifted knife be thrust by a father's hand into the prostrate form of the beloved Isaac? Shall the quivering body be burned with the wood, as an acceptable offering to Jehovah? The answer to those questions involves the religious history of the race for all time. A voice from the skies prevents the tragedy. Nothing less would have prevented the man of faith from the execution of his purpose. The command to spare was as plain and emphatic as the command to sacrifice, and the one must be obeyed as promptly as the other (1 Sam. xv:22). Abraham staid his hand. But why this change of direction. The reason was assigned. The test was complete and satisfactory. That had been learned which it was desired should be known and demonstrated that the patriarch's spirit of obedience would not fail even though there was involved the death of all things he possessed. The test was valuable to Abraham, to Isaac, to their posterity, to all people of all lands in all coming generations.

SUBSTITUTING (Verses 13 and 14).—We may believe that the cords were quickly unloosed, that Isaac was released from his immolation, and that father and son were clasped in each other's arms in ardent affection. Near by a better offering was seen, a ram caught by the horns in a thicket, waiting for the holy service, as if providentially sent. This beast was made to take Isaac's place on the altar, and the burnt offering thus provided was made. An act of self-dedication or consecration it was, in which both Abraham and Isaac might unite with unusual interest and satisfaction. Both could give themselves to God as never before, this substitution making an obedient life possible and delightful. According to an oriental custom by which important places became sacred (Ex. iii:5), Abraham gave a name to the place where these things occurred, a most appropriate name borne for centuries expressive of God's knowledge and care.

REFLECTIONS.—Looking backward over nearly forty centuries to this scene on the mount in the land of Moriah, one cannot fail to see what a marvelous man he was who could endure such a test, how worthy to be the father of a

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1901.

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ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

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AFTER THE BIG CORPORATION

The United States Steel corporation is going to have some trouble in Ohio. It is a foreign corporation, and is liable, under the laws of this state, to a tax of one-tenth of one per cent upon all the capital stock represented by the corporation in this state. It is figured by Secretary of State Laylin that this fee amounts to not less than $100,000.

But if the corporation shall set up the plea that the Ohio companies have not parted with their own interests, then the latter have violated the Valentine-Stewart anti-trust law, which imposes heavy penalties, both civil and criminal, to the formation of trusts in Ohio.

One of the two things must be true. Either the Ohio companies under the control of the United States Steel corporation have given up their stocks in exchange for the corporation's stock, or they have placed their stocks in trust with the corporation. In the first case, the corporation will be compelled to pay the tax; if the second, then the anti-trust law of the state has been violated, and the penalty is to be exacted.

Secretary of State Laylin proposes to move promptly in this matter, and, of course, the steel corporation will fight the question in the courts. That is all right. There are many phases of trust development which must have legal definition; and it looks as though Ohio will be the state to start the work of doing this.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

Other nations of the world have been taking their decennial censuses and the results in a number of European countries have just been announced. Statisticians are now busy approximating the population of the globe, and while there is more or less guess work the figures, perhaps, are as near the mark as it is possible to obtain them.

Ten years ago the population of the world was fixed at 1,468,999,000. It is now estimated at 1,540,000,000, an increase of more than 71,000,000. An interesting feature of the statistics is the fact that the Americans are fast catching up with Europe in the gain. The increase in the Americas for the past ten years is 20,000,000, while in Europe it is 30,000,000.

It is estimated that the Western hemisphere now contains 142,000,000, about the population of the whole of Europe a century ago. The estimate for Europe at the present time is 390,000,000. Africa is now gaining in population at a greater rate than at any time within a century.

While those who delight in figures are now engaged in finding out what the population of the several countries will be in the year 2,000, the whole is a matter of conjecture, but may prove a source of recreation for those who delight in a waste of paper and lead pencils.

SUBSTANTIAL PROSPERITY.

A short corn crop in many sections of the country and the prospect of 100,000 men becoming idle because of the steel strike are two things which are causing some nervous persons to see serious times ahead in this country.

The United States is too great and prosperity too general to be disturbed by such incidents. There will, undoubtedly, be instances where the partial failure of the corn crop will result disastrously and where the effects of the strike will be keenly felt, but on the whole good times will not be checked.

This country has, this year, the greatest wheat crop in its history. With the exception of the spring wheat crop the grain is now harvested and in good condition. Harvesting of spring wheat is now under way, and the work is being done under favorable conditions.

While the crop is heavy here it is light abroad, and in spit of the fact that the price is high for export the clearances are the heaviest ever known, showing that our European cousins must rave our wheat. The shipments of wheat, including flour, for the past week, aggregated 8,832,199 bushels against 3,318,760 for the corresponding week last year. This is a tremendous shipment and means an unparalleled flow of money into the country.

While the corn crop is light in the drouth belt the price is high. Even here in Northwestern Ohio, where farms are small, corn can be produced at 18 cents a bushel. If the farmer can have a net profit of 40 cents on corn he is not going to complain.

This is a prosperous year and the prosperity is so general and of such a substantial nature that it will not be hurt by anything less than extraordinary causes.

The Cleveland Leader calls attention to the statement made by W. J. Bryan, in Nashville, in 1895, when he declared that if the Democratic party the next year opposed free silver, he would not support the national ticket. This constitutes good grounds for Ohio Bryanites to refuse to support the Democratic state ticket this year. Mr. Bryan's example is good enough for them.

WHAT IT IS ABOUT.

The great steel strike is on, but very few of the great mass of the American people know why it was begun. It is simply a question whether the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers shall control the labor of all the mills belonging to the United States Steel corporation. A portion of these mills are run with union labor, and the others by non-union labor. The points of disagreement are herewith reproduced. The following was the proposition of the Steel corporation:

Tin Plate company—Business shall proceed under the contract signed with the Amalgamated association as of July 1, 1901.

The American Steel Hoop company should sign the scale for all the mills owned by the American Steel Hoop company that were signed for last year.

American Sheet Steel company—Company should sign the scale for all the mills of this company that were signed for last year, excepting the Old Meadow and Saltsburg mills.

The Amalgamated Association refused this, and presented the following:

Sheet Mills—All mills signed for last year, with the exception of Saltsburg and Scottdale, and with the addition of McKeesport and Wellsville.

Hoop Mills—All mills now known to be organized, viz.: Youngstown, Girard, Greenville, Pomeroy, Warren, Painters, and Lindsay & McCutcheon, Clark, Monessen, Mingo and bar mill, 12-inch, 9-inch and hoop mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill company.

Tin Mills—All mills except Monessen.

All other matter of detail to be left for settlement by conference.

Neither side would accept the proposition of the other, and the strike is the result. The phrase, "signing the scale," used in both of the above, refers to the mode of fixing wages in mills run by union labor. The Amalgamated Association and the mill-owners, in conference annually, fix a wage-scale for the coming year. When the company accepts this by affixing its signature, it "signs the scale."

The signing of the scale means that all the mills for which it is done are to be considered as unionized, whether they are run by union or non-union labor, or both, and that all future differences between employers and employed shall be within the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association. The difference is this: The Steel corporation says that signing the scale for mills employing non-union men would compel the latter to join the association, whether they wish to do so or not; the association says that not signing the scale for these mills might result in the Steel corporation discharging all the union men in these mills on various pretexts.

The tin plate difference is thus: The wage contract was signed by the Amalgamated Association on July 1, 1901, for all the tin plate mills for the coming year. The Steel corporations holds that the association must be bound by that contract. The association says that its bylaws permit it to break a contract at any time in certain contingencies; and that the contract was entered into with the various tin plate companies, and not with the Steel corporation, which, since the contract was made, has obtained control of the mills.

These points are all capable of being settled amicably; but behind them is the distrust by each party of the other. The Amalgamated association asserts that if the mills are not unionized as it demands, the Steel corporation will discharge union workmen and break up the association. The Steel corporation asserts that to sign the scale for non-union mills will force all the non-union men to join the association or leave the mills. The question thus resolves itself into this: Shall the wages and hours of labor in the mills be fixed by the employers or the employes? And this is the point which the outcome of the strike will decide.

OUR URBAN POPULATION.

The latest census bulletin shows that 28,411,698 people of the United States live in cities and towns of 4,000 population or over. This is 37.3 per cent of the total population. In 1890, the percentage was 32.9. Hence the movement to the cities still continues. However, many more than half our people reside in the country, and the most of them are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

There are some alarmists who deprecate the "drift to the cities," as they interpret the change. They spin theories as to the causes, and consider methods whereby it can be checked. It seems to us that the change is a perfectly natural one, and its causes plainly in evidence. Farming is the occupation of country dwellers. When the available farming land is all taken up, there is no employment for more persons than are needed to cultivate it. Any large increase is manifestly impossible. There is no work for them. Hence they go to the towns to secure employment.

Another factor which has conduced largely to this result within the past quarter of a century is the absolute revolution which has taken place in farming methods. Machinery has taken the place of hand labor. It requires fewer men to do the work on a farm than it did a few years ago. This change from hand labor to machinery has sent many men from the country into the towns, in order to find steady work.

Ohio's farming lands are practically full. There are as many men living on farms as are needed for the regular agricultural work. But the state is growing steadily in population. This increase must be in the population of cities and towns, for there is not room for them in the country. Hence one is not surprised to find, from this bulletin, that 44.8 per cent of Ohio people live in cities and towns of over 4,000 population. The condition just now in the Buckeye state is interesting, for her population is about equally divided. Half lives in the country, and half in the towns. Take the number in places of less than 4,000, and they will about make up the difference between 44.8 per cent and 50 per cent.

The effort to organize a combination among the piano manufacturers of the country has failed. The men who proposed to finance the scheme have dropped it, and the promoter has left for an indefinite stay in Europe, after spending nearly three years in the attempt to create a monopoly. Of all the piano firms in the country, only six gave options on their plants. The business is in a healthy condition, and the manufacturers believe there is more money in depending on the merits of their own makes than in a combination.

Neither the steel trust nor the labor trust should be permitted to disturb the prosperity of the country. A big strike will have a demoralizing effect upon all industries and it should not be permitted. The whole people are interested and their demand for peace should be so strong as to influence the contending forces.

SHALL WE HAVE WAR?

The New York Herald believes that with an European power will come, if the United States does not settle the Venezuela-Colombia trouble with promptness.

The status is this: The rebellion in Colombia is fomented by Venezuela. The latter desires to conquer Colombia, and annex her territory. There is every reason to believe that at least one of the great powers of Europe is ready, at any time a pretext can be found, to challenge the Monroe Doctrine. A war between these two South American states, one of whom owns the Isthmus of Panama, will involve interests that will furnish the occasion that is sought. As the Herald says, "there are too many vast and important foreign interests jeopardized, too many secret designs to be furthered by an espousal of the quarrel on one side or the other, for the United States not to prepare for the contingency of European intervention."

The intervention of any European power or powers would place before the United States the alternative of abandoning the Monroe Doctrine, or of going to war to assert it. The way to prevent such intervention is for the United States to intervene itself in the South American quarrel, even if we must have a war with one or the other to enforce a settlement. On this point, the Herald says:

In fortifying the American continent with an inviolable Monroe Doctrine, the United States accepts a responsibility toward European powers, the responsibility of safeguarding their legitimate commercial interests. That responsibility cannot be shirked. No concert of powers is wanted or can be tolerated in America, so the sooner the United States realizes that it must do itself all jobs of actual interference to bring the chaotic crisis now existing in Colombia to an end the better it will be for every one.

There can be no hesitation over the question of which of the two conflicting parties has the greatest claims for moral support. After showing its contempt for international courtesy by its scandalous treatment of Mr. Loomis, the diplomatic representative of the United States; after displaying an utter disregard for common equity by the oppressive treatment of American citizens, Venezuela has apparently put into operation her long-cherished scheme by which it is intended to bring about the incorporation under Venezuelan rule of Colombian territory, for that the Colombian rebels are merely agents of, or tools of, Venezuelan intriguers is scarcely open to question.

This is the consideration that will undoubtedly influence Europe in deciding which of the two states is the most deserving of support, active or moral. It is to rob any such projected intervention of a raison d'etre that the United States should come out frankly in favor of Gen. Alban and should give orders for an imposing naval force to assemble in Colombian waters.

The danger of a possible war is certainly present, though few people believe it. For weeks there has been the greatest activity in naval circles, without any assigned reason. It has been made the subject of laughing comment by some correspondents; but it may be that Uncle Sam had a tip as to Venezuela's designs, at the time Minister Loomis was recalled, and has been quietly preparing for trouble if it shall come.

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Rear Admiral Kimberley have asked to be relieved from duty on the naval board of inquiry because of ill-health. Rear Admiral Howison has been appointed in his stead. He and the other members—Dewey and Benham—are all satisfactory to Admiral Schley, and it is understood he is willing to trust his professional honor to their judgment.

There has been a vast deal of gabble concerning unfriendliness to Schley in the navy department. Whatever may be Secretary Long's personal feeling, it is certain that he is showing absolute impartiality in the arrangements for the inquiry. It is one of the singular things in this extraordinary muddle that the great majority of naval officers, and even of the men, will not "stand for" Schley. The reason for this is not given; but it existed since the flying squadron under Schley began operations early in the Spanish war, and it exists to-day.

But it does not follow that the officials of the navy department, because of this, will do anything which savors of unfairness and injustice. Some the yellow newspapers of New York made a great outcry because Captain Parker, who was going through the official records of the navy department to prepare the case for Schley, had an official of the department detailed to oversee his inspection. This was simply because the naval regulations prohibit the examination of official records except in the presence of an officer of the department. There was in it no insult to Schley or to Captain Parker.

The intelligent ones of the American people hope that the truth of the whole matter shall be shown, with absolute fairness to all concerned. There is every reason to believe this will be done. There has been too much gabble on the part of feel friends of both Schley and Sampson; and there is no reason any one should allow his friendly feeling for the one or his antagonism to the other to bias his judgment.

OUR PANAMA INTERESTS.

The probability of war between Venezuela and Colombia is of the greatest interest to the United States. We are bound by a stipulation of the treaty of 1845 with the republic of New Granada, now Colombia, to prevent any interruption of traffic across the isthmus of Panama. By it we guarantee, "positively and efficaciously," to protect the neutrality of the isthmus and of the means of communication across it—now by rail, of course; and to maintain the rights of sovereignty and property of Colombia over the territory of that isthmus.

We have been called on the past to do this several times. In 1864, Spain wished to transport troops and war munitions across the isthmus to carry on war against Peru, but relinquished the idea on learning that this government would feel itself bound to prevent such action. And in 1881, Secretary of State Blaine declared that "there has never been the slightest doubt that the United States under this treaty became surety alike for the free transit of the world's commerce and for the protection of the territorial rights of Colombia from aggression or interference of any kind."

No interference will be required, however, in case the present trouble results in war, unless Venezuela attempts to attack Colombian ports on the isthmus, or to interfere with traffic across it. And if that cocky little republic is wise, she will exempt the isthmus from invasion or attack by land or sea.

Senators Cullom and Mason seem to assume that because Dawes is from Illinois his successor as comptroller of the currency should come from that state, and furthermore that they should name the man. The President may conclude, however, to exercise his constitutional right and appoint a man himself.

THE IOWA PLATFORM.

The Republican party is always progressive, and its state conventions have never hesitated to take advanced ground on former issues, or to express their views on new questions. The dictum has never been accepted that no new issues of national import shall be taken up until the next national convention shall have acted thereupon.

The platform of the Iowa Republicans illustrates this party progressiveness. It stands by the Philadelphia declaration of last year, but expresses fully the sentiments of the party in Iowa, which is the exponent of the best Republican sentiment of the trans-Mississippi states, on matters of national political import which have come up within the past twelvemonth.

In its endorsement of the constructive legislation of the Republican majority in Congress, the platform specifically mentions the reduction of war taxation, the firm establishment of the gold basis, the extension of full civil government over Porto Rico and the Philippines, and that which will lead to the speedy relinquishment of our authority over Cuba. The further declaration regarding insular matters is made that our policy toward them was the inevitable consequence of the war with Spain: that it has been consistent with the spirit as well as within the provisions of the constitution; and that the paramount consideration has been to secure the highest welfare of their people.

Following the endorsement of the policy of protection follows that of reciprocal trade as its natural complement, and a demand for its extension in the interests of our commerce. As to the so-called trust issue, the platform declares the sovereignty of the people over all corporations, and the right to regulate, restrict or prohibit them to prevent any abuse of power. Amendment of the interstate commerce act to stop all rate-making discriminations is demanded, and ground is taken in favor of "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be require to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly."

This is a formal endorsement of Representative Babcock's idea, but without committing the Iowa Republicans to the proposition that such modification would prove the remedy sought. On this point the utterance is tentative. It says "that may be required." Were the word "shall," the implication would be that there is no doubt of the efficacy of the Babcock plan. We have never been able to see that it would prove effective in a general way. There may be cases in which it would prove so, but to our thinking they are few and far between. What is needed is a thorough discussion and a fuller knowledge of conditions. Until then it is impossible to determine the matter with any degree of accuracy.

The platform emphatically condemns the "grandfather clause" method of nullifying the negro vote, or any other legislation "designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color or station in life." It is to be noted that this does not antagonize restriction of suffrage upon other lines than those named. An educational qualification, for instance, applying equally to all races and classes, would not come under this condemnation. The Iowa Republicans will be commended by the thoughtful men of every party for making this distinction.

The Iowa brethren have done well. They have the courage of their convictions, and have set forth a progressive platform that will meet with the approbation of Republicans all over the United States.

A KING'S NAVEE.

The British naval maneuvers have ended in a technical victory for the invading fleet. The defending squadron was declared to have lost twelve cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers and two gunboats, and to have failed in preventing the capture or a large number of merchant vessels. The loss of the enemy footed up only three cruisers, three destroyers and three torpedo boats.

These maneuvres were undertaken by the Admiralty in answer to the public criticism that it has failed to keep the British navy up to a point of efficiency greater than that of other European powers. It was declared that, in case of a sudden breaking out of war with one or more of these powers, the invasion of England could be made successfully.

The Admiralty undertook to show that the British fleet could not be broken through, so as to open the island to invasion. To the mortification of the "rulers of the king's navee," the criticisms were shown to be well founded—as far as maneuvering without hostilities can prove such a thing. There will be, in consequence, a general shaking up in Admiralty affairs, and a vigorous effort to bring the personnel of the navy up to what it should be.

PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

The Blade has been the favored recipient of three copies of the Porto Rican Herald, a bilingual journal, half English and half Spanish, published in New York City. Its aim is to promote, in the United States, the purposes of the Federal party of Porto Rico. The Republican party won the victory in the elections there some time ago, and the Herald, in language which scintillates with "the communicative vivacity of the Latin race," excoriates the unfortunate Republicans, whose chief fault seems to be the fact that they have the offices, despite the fact that the hungry Federals desire them for themselves.

The purpose of the Federal party is indicated by its name. It is, to "federate" Porto Rico with the United States; to have it represented by Senators and Representatives in our Congress, but not subject to United States taxation. The Federals want to be in the Union far enough to obtain offices and honors, but out of it when tax-paying time comes. That some of them really think that this scheme is a possibility, is evidenced by their putting up money to publish the Herald. They will learn better after a while.

A few years ago the farmer could not get anything for produce and now all kinds of farm products are so high they are almost too expensive to sell.

The insular bureau has prepared a 3,000-word compend of United States history for use in the schools of our new posses-sions. It might be a good thing to introduce in our own schools. Our children know appallingly little of the subject.

Tesla is again in the center of the stage, telling what he proposes to do. He should vary the monotony by doing something once in a while.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Steel Strike.

All who feel an interest in the steel strike should note one passage in the comments of Archbishop Ireland, "the right to enter upon a strike is and must be conceded as a right belonging to the personal freedom of workingmen, this much must be demanded—and in the name of the same principle of personal freedom under which men act who refuse to work—that they who cease to work must in no way interfere with the liberty of others who may wish to work." He added that the personal freedom of the individual is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans; that the constitution and the laws authorize it; that the spirit of the country proclaims it; and, finally, that the prosperity of the people, the very life of the nation, requires it. But it is something that trade unionists are constantly violating. While they claim the right to join unions and to strike whenever they please, they deny to others the equal right to remain out of unions and to work for whomsoever and for whatsoever they please. What is still worse, they seek to enforce this denial by the commission of offenses that range from jeers to murderous personal assault. Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary to make use of all the power of organized society to suppress such injustice and disorder. We are glad to see that Archbishop Ireland does not hesitate to justify the use of this power. "Whatever the other interests at stake," he says, "that of the personal freedom of the individual outranks them all, and this must be sustained even if these are to be sacrificed." To make perfectly clear his position on this important point, he added that "however much labor unions have reason to widen their muster rolls, and however much they may have the legal and moral right to do this through pacific and persuasive methods, they must not attempt to wrest from men outside their ranks the right to work, or seek to coerce them into inactivity by illegal or unjust attacks upon their civil and moral freedom." This is the whole law and the prophets on the subject; nothing can be added to it and nothing should be taken away from it.

Reciprocity.

There has been no small amount of discussion for some time past as to the possibility of something being done at the next session of Congress in the direction of modifying the existing tariff in the direction of greater liberality. In some quarters the notion has been entertained that this might be done through a general revision of tariff rates by legislation. Whether this will be found feasible may be questioned. It seems more likely that the same end my be sought in spection directions through resought in special directions through report in an interview with Senator Cullom made public during last week. The senator being asked what prospect there was of tariff legislation by Congress next winter, said that he did not think there would be any, at least in the form of a general revision of the tariff, but that there were some things that ought to be done which would amount to a partial revision of the tariff. He referred to the commercial treaties now pending before the Senate, which all provide for reciprocity, and, if ratified, will amount to a change in the tariff with the countries with which they are made. If these treaties can be drawn so as to be for the mutual advantge of both countries entering them, it would, the senator said, be beneficial all around, and would tend to dispel the feeling which has grown up abroad that the United tSates has a selfish and engrossing tendency in its trade relations. The interview derives significance from the fact that it was given out after a visit by Senator Cullom to the home of the president at Canton.

Palma Is Doubtful.

Judging from a recent letter from T. Estrada Palma to a Cuban friend, the Cubans will find difficulty in securing a good man for president under the present political conditions. There is such a lack of unity that no man of reputation is willing to take the chances of the presidency. There is too much politics and too little understanding of the vital principles of free government. Cubans are now orderly and industrious; what they will be under their own government is a question. Senor Palma is not sanguine.

Foutz's Crime.

President McKinley, we may be sure, would never approve of a death sentence in the army if there were any ground for clemency. He is a man of strong sympathies and great aversion to any unnecessary severity. But he has felt obliged to give his executive indorsement to the sentence which condemned to death Private Phineas Foutz, Company K, Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at Cebu, Philippine Islands. Foutz was convicted of stabbing a Filipino girl to death with his sword, and was condemned to be hanged. The crime of Foutz appears to have been cowardly as well as murderous.

Kitchener's Order.

It is a waste of space to discuss the humanity or inhumanity of the proclamation just issued by General Kitchener. It was, of course, dictated by the colonial office, and no one appreciates its utter futility so keenly as the commander himself. It is, however, true that nothing whatever is to be gained by further resistance. The burghers still in arms are necessarily few in number and their ammunition must be nearly exhausted. Regular or organized warfare is impossible for them, and they must confine themselves, as Kitchener's proclamation says, to isolated attacks on small posts and detachments, and to destruction of property and the lines of communication. Doubtless if the Boers consulted common sense they would now submit to the inevitable and acknowledge British authority. But common sense has not been the most prominent feature of the South African war, on either side, and it is idle to appeal to that faculty at this stage of the conflict.

Value of Small Banks.

Comptroller Dawes shows that in the sixteen and a half months since the passage of the act to encourage the organizing of nations banks with small capital no less than 665 national banks have been organized, 457 of them with a capital of less than $50,000. This means that the people have business to do with the banks as well as that the banks have been getting nearer to the people.

Since 1892, when the free silver, crazy-money plague began to be a national menace, a marked change has come over the views of the American people as to money, banks and finance generally. It is now generally recognized that money is simply a commodity; that it is to the interest of everybody that this commodity be of the Al grade, and that banks are simply dealers in this commodity, collecting it and placing it where they can sell it, and people who want it, and have the wherewithal to buy, can obtain it.

To have such safe depots for the collecting and distributing of a commodity of universal use near the people, that is, in the small communities, is a great public benefit and also a valuable object-lesson in sound finance.

Pekin Proclamation.

Proclamation.

I am very sorry for all the good inhabitants that there is a great confusion took place on which you met with. Now I inform you to be peaceful by Major of U.S.M.C. when this proclamation is hanging to all buildings of all the streets; so I order all the people stayed within the American Section and all the soldiers of all nations as follows;—

1. Many kinds of weapons are not allowed to keep in all dwellings belonging to this Section and your inhabitants should send the weapons to the Interpretor of U.S.M.C. S.C.Wah's house, if you have kept before.
2. You should take the great care for the fire setting out in any time. The Tientsin Water Society (天津水會), must be allowed to carry water in putting down the fire as possible.
3. You should come to U.S.M.C. reporting all Soldiers of all nations or the native-robbers when they disturb in any building of this Section.
4. I have paid the wages to the labours to bury all death and clean all streets to take away the dirts, and you should keep the cleanliness
5. If all the escaped people like to come back to thier original buildings, I must protect you by the American force and you may stay here as usual.
6. All native shops should open for sale, because you certainly live upon this purpose. If any person disturb the shops or do not pay the money for buying things, I must give some punishments to them.
7. All soldiers of the U.S. forces in the city will give protection to the Chinese Scholar Wah. All people are directed to preserve order and behave in a quiet orderly manner.

By order of the Guard of
American Troops in
the South East Quarter.
July 22. 1900.

Part VII of the report of Lieutenant-General Miles, which has just been issued from the war department, contains much interesting matter pertaining to the military operations in China in which the United States troops took part.

The volume is profusely illustrated. Among other documents quoted is a report to the adjutant-general to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Coolidge, in which he says:

The city was looted largely by the Chinese before its capture, and a great deal of property left lying in the streets. In the American quarter every protection has been offered life and property. I refer the adjutant-general to the inclosed proclamation in Chinese, with English translation, of July 22, which was posted through our quarter.

Colonel Coolidge succeeded to the command of the Ninth infantry after the death of Colonel Liscum, whose death and burial form important features of the report.—New York Tribune.

NUGGET OF GOLD FROM FAR CAPE NOME

The picture is slightly smaller than the nugget. It is worth $412. Of course, it is not an enormous nugget, but nuggets even of this size are not commonly picked up by miners, contrary to the belief of some persons who have never indulged in this pursuit. It is very pleasant to pick up lumps of gold like this on the beach, such a find equaling thirty days or more of hard work. If it were possible to pick up such things all the time, it would become the most popular and profitable of occupations.

Biggest Book in the World.

. . . Great Volumes Made in Dakota.

What is claimed to be the largest book in the world has now been constructed by Messrs. Brown & Saenger, of Sioux Falls, S. D. This gigantic book weighs 181 pounds. It is in two volumes.

When the book was completed, a copy of Webster's dictionary was placed beside one of the volumes, and a 7-year-old child crawled under the other. The dictionary was over one foot in height and nearly five inches wide, but it looked like a small volume beside this South Dakota production.

The huge book is intended more as a curiosity than for library purposes. It is described in South Dakota as a "visitors' register," and it contains the names of people who have visited South Dakota during recent years.—New York Herald.

THE QUEER FREAKS OF A FLOWER

One of the most singular freaks in the floral kingdom has recently been brought to this country. It is called an "occasional flower," for the reason that it has no fixed time to bloom. No mention is made in botanical science of the existence of this marvelous flower. It is a mystery at present that is well worth clearing up. When in a closed condition the occasional flower is in color and in form something like a mature and dried poppyhead cut with its stem to it.

Submerged in a bowl of water for a few minutes and then taken out and placed by its stem in an empty bottle, the outer petals begin, after several minutes, to open out. This process is slow but distinctly noticeable. The petals continue to rise and to expand until they gradually recede. When this action is complete it resembles in appearance the starry sunflower, but as regards the shape only.

The occasional flower remains thus open for about two hours, during which time, the state of humidity lessening by degrees, the fibers begin to shrink and the petals close up gradually in the same way as they opened, until the flower resumes its former position; but by the same simple process it can be made to unfold and to close up again and again ad lib. It is also asserted that, properly nursed with regard to temperature and air and carefully handled, the occasional flower never decays nor degenerates in its effect of radiance and splendor.

Doctor of No Account.

Johnny—Doesn't Uncle Henry like plum pudding?

Mamma—Yes, but the doctor won't let him eat it.

Johnny—If I was as big as him I'd like to see any doctor keep me from eating it.

Current Events.

Warship Machias will sail at once for Panama to guard American interests in Colombia during the revolution.

Consul McCook reported many new buildings going up at Dawson City, including a courthouse.

Inducements offered to manufacturers to start enterprises in Servia and Roumania.

More land must be bought for the coaling station at Pago Pago Harbor, Samoa.

Northwestern Steamship company to discontinue its service between Chicago and Europe because of unfair insurance rates fixed by the underwriters. Transatlantic lines believed to have instigated the discrimination.

Chicago Transportation company organized to operate ten new steel freight ocean-going steamers in the ore and grain trade.

Reports indicate that Minnesota and the Dakotas will have an average wheat crop.

Postal receipts for the year show an increase of $2,000,000, total being nearly 18 per cent greater than in 1896.

Democratic, Populist and Free Silver Republican state committees in Nebraska agreed on fusion.

John W. Pennington, a negro, burned at the stake near Enterprise, Ala., by 500 citizens for attacking a white woman. Tracked by bloodhounds.

Excursion train wrecked near Confluence, Pa., and ten persons severely hurt, one of whom will die.

Charmaker at Louisville, Ky., shot daughter and wife as result of family troubles.

Contest filed on behalf of Miss Beals against entry of J. R. Woods for Lawton land.

Philippine insurgents under Malvar defeated by Americans in a five-hour fight in Batangas province. Two Americans killed.

Diamonds stolen from Anderson, Ind., store are returned by the robber to Fr. E. A. Murphy, who gives them to the owner.

United States will maintain free transit across Isthmus of Panama, and in addition to sending gunboat Machias to Colon has ordered the battleship Wisconsin to proceed to San Francisco and be held ready to go to Panama.

Sixto Lopez goes back to Philippines to sound sentiment of his people on independence or American rule and will submit his findings to President McKinley for consideration.

Grandnephew of Polish patriot who fought in the Union during the civil war claims nearly $2,000,000 from government, being $80,000 deposited in treasury by greatuncle, with accumulated interest.

General MacArthur, in his report of his administration in the Philippines, declares that the presence of America in the Islands is a logical sequence of great material prosperity.

Warships Wisconsin and Iowa ordered to be inreadiness to go to Panama to protect Panama and to be in readiness to go to Panama to protect Panama to be in readiness to go to Panama to rebellion. Wisconsin sent to San Francisco from Puget Sound.

General MacArthur, in his report to the Secretary of War, declared the Philipinos sure to yield. Army and navy must remain in islands to compete pacification.

Government to enter into a business partnership with a number of exporters to make test shipments of fruits to foreign lands.

Representative Livingstone, of Georgia, member of industrial commission, says that body, in its forthcoming report, will handle subject of trusts in vigorous manner.

Fire destroys 50 business houses and dwellings at Rantoul, Ill., causing loss of $500,000, on which insurance is less than half.

Secretary Wilson, who heretofore has held that reports of drought damage were exaggerated, reports after personal investigation in Western states that condition of corn is serious.

American Federation of Labor, President Gompers announces, will give the striking steel workers full moral and financial support, and President Shafter says the statement is perfectly satisfactory to the Amalgamated association.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that dealers in "pool" and "calls" must pay a stamp tax and a special tax on every office maintained by such dealers.

Mrs. Rebecca McDonald, of Binghamton, N. Y., to sue for city property valued at $50,000.

David Nation, of Medicine Lodge, Kas., began suit for divorce from his wife, Carrie Nation.

Admiral Sampson in such a condition, physically and mentally, that it is feared he will be unable to testify in the Schley inquiry. Captain Chadwick visited him and verified stories of his breakdown.

Lieutenant Commander Rodney, of the navy, in replying to his wife's suit for divorce, accused her of causing all their marital woes and beginning their courtship.

War department planning to bring home all the artillerymen now in the Philippines because they are needed to man the coast defenses.

Lieutenant F. J. Stockley, of Twenty-first infantry, who has been missing since January, believed to have been captured by Filipinos.

Capt. T. F. Schley, son of the admiral, denied interview attributed to him at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Navy department urged to use Bancroft as a training ship at Manila.

Training ship Columbia to be disinfected and otherwise overhauled.

White house given a new coat of paint.

United States to protect Chinese from the Colombian rebels along the line of the Panama railroad. Messages for American representatives in Venezuela and Colombia delayed by those governments.

FOREIGN.

Fears of widespread plot of European anarchists against lives of rulers grow out of recent attack on Dowager Queen of Portugal.

Havana tobacco merchants will ask Washington authorities to reduce the duty on Cuban tobacco.

British house of commons adopted new rule on closure in order to hasten work on the budget.

Several villages destroyed and thousands drowned by floods in the Province of Kiangsi.

Unusual precautions taken to protect King Edward from anarchists during his visit to Homburg.

Tuan Shi Kai, governor of Shantung, to be transferred to the Province of Chili to aid Li Hung Chang.

Squadron reported on the way to Turkish waters to force settlement of French claims. Serious clash believed at hand.

Count von Waldersee given hearty reception on arrived at Hamburg. Decorated by the Emperor.

Santos-Dumont's airship wrecked at Paris while a test was being made and the aeronaut had a narrow escape from death. Air pump failed and machine fell to the ground.

Steamship Oceanic collided with steamship Kincora off Tuskar Rock, Ireland, in a fog, sinking the latter. Eight of the crew of the Kincora believed to have perished.

Cuban constitutional convention making rapid progress with the electoral law, sixty-one sections approved.

Prince Henri, of Orleans, eldest son of the Duc de Chartres, died in Cambodia while on his way to America.

Columbia opens the war upon Venezuela with an invasion conducted by her minister of war. The action is due to assistance lent by Venezuela to rebels in Colombia.

Lord Kitchener issues a proclamation decreeing permanent banishment of all Boers who shall not surrender their arms before September 15. This action was ordered by the British government and is generally indorsed in London.

French troops, with the exception of a legation guard, evacuated Pekin.

Danish manufacturers to send exhibits to the St. Louis exposition.

Funeral of Baron Ketteler held at Munster, in Westphalia.

Coreans on Island of Quelpart rebelled against the collection of taxes and started a religious war, killing Catholic missionaries. French gunboats sent to the scene.

Three thousand Boer refugees at Brandfort in a sad plight.

War on mosquitoes divides Paris experts, one suggesting use of petroleum in all city's fountains and streams.

Count von Waldersee welcomed to arrival at Homburg by Emperor Wiliam and the Crown Prince.

French revenue receipts for July showed a falling off of $1,500,000 from the government estimates.

In his speech at the Blenheim celebration Chamberlain intimated that the government was considering plan of reducing Ireland's representation in Parliament.

"Cigarmakers' union of Havana informed Merchants' union that Cuba will have to seek annexation to United States or aid for tobacco industry.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address

"THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 1-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.09; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions as to the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

1153—Elmer Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.—A standard and practical design of the ever-popular shirt waist for boys, finished with a neck band for a detachable collar. Cloth and flannel are the favorite materials for cool weather also heavy cotton fabrics;

while for summer weather those made of cambric, gingham, lawn, and wash silk are much used. The main feature is to make the belt good and strong so as to have a good foundation for the buttons.

1153—Philip Trousers.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.—A standard and practical design of knee trousers which are shaped with the usual seams and hip darts. They are closed at the sides and are finished with under-waist bands in which buttonholes are made for attachment to an underwaist. Serge, flannel, and all kinds of light and medium weight cloths are used for this model, with the edges simply finished with rows of machine stitching. Heavy cotton fabrics are also desirable for this model.

2043—Alfa Frock.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years.—The Alfa frock is for little girls of two and four. This is a dainty little yoke frock with bolero fronts. The straight body is fulled to a

yoke, the bolero going in the shoulder and arm-hole seams. A full little sleeve is given. White lawn is the material shown in the model with yoke and bolero of lace. The skirt is finished with narrow tucks and embroidery.

1979—Elaine Blouse.

Sizes 10, 12 and 14 years.—The "Elaine" is quite full in front, and is gathered at the neck and shoulders. The plain back is gathered slightly at the waistline. The fullness in the front is caught to the lin-

ing to keep the blouse in shape. A full bishop sleeve is used with a band at the hand. This blouse can be made of any material; Scotch flannel or silk-and-wool goods can be used, but silk is the softest and best.

1833—Adair Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.—A stylish and simple design for a separate skirt to wear with various waists and jackets. It is cut with circular front and sides and full box-plaited back. The bottom of the skirt may be trimmed, or simply finished with stitching. Silk, woolen or cotton fabrics may be used for this model.

2099—Clover Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years.—A lovely model for tucking thin fabrics is given in the "Clover" for girls of six, eight and ten years. The material is a sheer old-blue linen, and the trimming white pique insertion and edging. The full blouse is set on a lifted lining, on which is faced a

yoke of insertion and tucked linen. A fitted circular band of insertion serves as a pretty trimming and to hide the joining of yoke and blouse. The fashionable wide sleeve is used, from shoulder to elbow, then it is tucked nearly to the wrist, where it forms a full puff. The straight skirt is tucked in groups of five all around the belt, the tucks running down about five inches.

1904—Alena Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.—The craze for the short bolero seems unabated. It appears again on many of the prettiest dresses, and is seen with blouses, fichus, and especially in combination with the high crush girdle. In the "Alena" a very charming model is given of a new square-necked bolero, that is combined with a plain back and full front body. The fashionable crush belt is shown

and the neck finish is a high collar. The outer part of the double sleeves ends in points, and the inner part of lace is finished with a cuff. A fitted lining is worn for the whole. Pigeon veiling was the material used in the model. The bolero and outer sleeves are of the veiling white the full front, the back and the under sleeves are of cream all-over lace. Bands of narrow black-velvet ribbon trim the veiling and the bolero is held together by knots of black velvet. A crush belt of velvet completes the smart effect of the waist.

1908—Ashby Skirt.

Sizes, medium and larger.—The ever popular circular design, cut long all around, fitted at the hips with darts, and has a little fullness in the back. It is suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics and may be trimmed as simple or elaborate as desired.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

1951—Vincente Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—A new and fashionable blouse, showing the very pointed revers, as given in the Vincente. The blouse is made of the new hemstitched silk, emerald green stitched with black, and the sleeves are

of plain green silk trimmed with the material used in the blouse. Hooks and eyes fasten the waist at the left, two large buttons of emerald stones and gilt giving a stylish finish. The revers are of the plain silk trimmed with gilt braid.

1909—Lumsden Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large.—A favorite skirt in circular design, fitted at the hips with darts and the fullness in the back is laid in a turned in plait. The skirt is cut long and finished with a circular flounce at the front which may be set on the edge of the skirt, or the skirt may extend under it to the ground. This design is suitable for all gown fabrics simply finished with stitching or flat trimming.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

"MONROEISM."

France and Germany Striving to Upset the Doctrine.

New York, Aug. 12.—A despatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Paris says:

Germany, certainly, and probably France also, are striving to upset the Monroe doctrine by trying to purchase Cayo Romano and Cayo Cruz, two of the islands of the Greater Antilles, just off the northern coast of Cuba.

Both islands are very fruitful. They are the property of Prudencio Ebanez y Vega, a rich Spaniard living here.

Neither country seeks to buy the

GERMANY AND FRANCE WANT THEM.

islands directly. Germany seeks to gain control through a German syndicate the chief of which is Baron Adolph Oppenheim, of Paris.

Cayo Romano is the third largest Spanish island of the Greater Antilles, and both islands being the nearest to the United States coasts would give foreigners power through a commanding position.

The French Jesuits who are compelled to leave France are bidding for the islands. The French government prefers that the Jesuits get them rather than the German syndicate, because, notwithstanding the practical expulsion of the former Frenchmen, their interests in the islands could be arranged in exchange for other considerations.

Ambassador Porter, though not in Paris, has cabled to the State department concerning the purchase. It is understood that he believes France is satisfied with Martinique but that Germany is working tooth and nail to get control of the islands.

CANADA'S CENSUS.

The Exact Figures Have Not Yet Been Made Out.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—The complete official figures of the census of the Dominion of Canada are not yet made up. There was difficulty in getting enumerators in the Northwest and the work of collation in the census office has dragged considerably.

A semi-official estimate, in round numbers, is that the total population will be about 5,300,000. This would indicate an increase of 467,000 during the past decade. In the previous decade the augmentation was 508,000, and in the ten years preceding that, namely, from 1871 to 1881, the increase was 650,000.

China to erect palatial home for its Washington legation.

CALAMITY IN CORN

The Government Report Shows Damage Even Greater Than Reported.

Corn	54.0
Spring wheat	80.3
Oats	73.6
Barley	86.9
Spring rye	83.6
Buckwheat	91.1
Potatoes	62.3
Timothy hay	84.1

The August government crop report, issued Saturday afternoon, completely disconcerted those who had been assuming the July heat and drouth losses had been exaggerated. It made the corn condition the lowest ever announced, 54, and it dropped the spring wheat condition from 95.4 in July to 80.3. It made the oats condition only 73.6, which means the smallest yield since 1890. Some of the state corn percentages show the July havoc: Kansas, 19; Missouri, 29; Nebraska, 31, and Illinois and Iowa, 57. There was no revision in the report of the corn area, although there has assuredly been, as in 1894, some acreage altogether abandoned. That will probably be announced in September. But if there had been no abandoned area, a condition of 54 would mean a corn yield of only 1,318,000,000 bushels, and if there was such a loss of acreage as was finally announced in 1894 the total corn yield might prove less than 1,100,000,000 bushels. The lowest crop condition ever heretofore announced was in September, 1894, when it was 62.4. At harvest that year, the season of the 1,200,000,000 bushel corn crop, the crop percentage was 64.2. As surprising to the speculators as the low corn percentage was the drop in the spring wheat condition of fifteen points, meaning a reduction in the promise of about 40,000,000 bushels from July. This will put the 1901 wheat yield under the 1898. It will not be possible longer to refer to this as a "bumper" wheat crop. The oats percentage, 73.6, suggests a yield of around 600,000,000 bushels, more than 200,000,000 bushels under last year, and the smallest harvest since 1890. The report in tabular form suggests the following:

	Yield per acre, bu.	Acres.	Total yield, bu.
Corn	15.90	82,253,000	1,308,200,000
Spring wheat	13.25	17,488,000	231,470,000
Winter wheat	13.50	28,267,000	413,040,000

	August condition.	Yield per acre, bu.
Corn	54.0	15.90
Oats	73.6	26.50
Spring wheat	80.3	13.25
Winter wheat	87.8	13.50

The above results are assuming no reduction in the corn area from absolute abandonment. The wheat results are on the basis of 16.5 bushels as par. The Washington people have featured in favor of 15.7 bushels, and Statistician Snow uses over 17 bushels. The winter wheat figures are those of July, and suggest a total winter and spring wheat yield of 641,450,000 bushels.

New York, Aug. 12.—Crop conditions, as of August 1, set forth in the government crop report of Saturday, fully confirm the depressing estimate of the injury to corn, and show a deterioration in the condition of spring wheat and oats from the situation, as indicated by the report issued July 10.

As variously interpreted, the estimates of the corn crop of August 1 range from 1,232,140,000 to 1,280,397,606 bushels, against an estimate of 2,698,060,000 July 10, and last year's harvest of 2,151,102,516. An estimate of wheat is for a crop of 658,969,000 bushels, as against an estimate of 704,880,000 bushels July 10, and a last year's harvest of 522,229,565.

Supplementing the government report, the New York Herald has canvassed practically every county in the seven great corn states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri for the period from August 1 to August 10, bringing the report up to the present. The result, contained in nearly 400 telegraphic replies, leaves room for no other conclusion than that the late condition of corn has not improved, benefit in certain sections being more than offset by deterioration elsewhere. The fact that the corn loss amounts to a calamity cannot be concealed.

In making the estimates the Herald has been assisted by Oscar K. Lyle, of the New York Produce Exchange, a well known statistician, whose conclusions, both as to the government report and the supplementary work, speak for themselves. Conditions, as indicated by the canvass, point to a total corn crop on August 10 of 1,103,223,800 bushels.

The heaviest loss within the last few days is in the more easterly of the corn states, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. The losses in Nebraska and Kansas were early incurred, and the changes there are not considerable as against the losses elsewhere.

The information used in reaching conclusions was obtained from bank presidents and cashiers in the counties indicated, leading county officers, merchants and trained correspondents. The information sought did not ask for the extent of damage, but for the extent of improvement, as is shown by the following copy of the dispatches:

"The Herald will greatly appreciate it if you will telegraph 25 or more words, giving your belief as to how much of an improvement in the corn crop there has been in your county since August 1."

The deductions drawn from the canvass are based on the average corn crop for the last five years. The canvass is probably the most far-reaching of its kind ever attempted.

DEFENDS HER PRIVACY.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Edna M. Crawford has sued a firm of New York corset manufacturers for publishing her photographs. She is an adopted daughter of Ralph Crawford, chief of the Cincinnati detective force. Miss Crawford stood very high here as a student in the public schools, and was a social favorite in so far as she desired to be, her tastes being rather for stage life. She attended a dramatic school in New York city for several years, and was graduated with high honors a year or so ago. She is engaged to travel with a theatrical company next season.

IOWA REPUBLICANS

Nominate a Ticket and Adopt a Progressive Platform.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 8.—The ticket:

Governor—A. B. Cummins, Des Moines.

Lieutenant Governor—John Herriot, Stuart.

Judge of the Supreme Court—S. M. Weaver, Iowa Falls.

Railroad Commissioner—E. C. Brown, Sheldon.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. C. Barrett, Osage.

With the above ticket the Republicans of Iowa will go into the next state campaign.

Cummins swept the board. He and his followers took everything that they went for, and from the first rap of the gavel to putting out the lights there was no time when they did not have the situation we.. in hand. They had a hard fight before the committee on credentials

A. B. CUMMINS.

in the effort to save the delegations of Jackson and Carroll counties, and came from the committee room beaten men. They expected to have six out of eleven members of the committee, but the vote in the committee went against them in both cases by a vote of five to six. This defeat was of no particular consequence, however, as they had the strength on the floor of the convention to seat their men whenever the question came up. They won their fight on the first ballot taken in the convention, and from that time to the finish there never was the slightest doubt of the ultimate result.

The platform adopted expresses "gratification over the endorsement given to the administration of President McKinley by the decisive majorities of last year, and rejoices in the manifold benefits resulting to the country from his re-election, which has inspired new confidence in the business world, established order and authority in our new possessions, and strengthened the position of this country before the world."

The people of the country are congratulated upon the "enjoyment of a state of prosperity that blesses every class and community."

The work of the fifty-sixth congress, its action for the reduction of taxation, and its constructive legislation, giving effect to the party declarations of 1896 and 1900 are approved.

The platform continues: "We would emphasize our endorsement of its action in more firmly establishing our monetary system upon a gold basis, and in providing for civil government in Porto Rico and the Philippines and for the relinquishment of our authority in Cuba. The policy of this government towards these islands has followed inevitably upon our expulsion of the authority of Spain. It has been dictated by the conditions present and has been consistent with the spirit and within the provisions of the constitution and the paramount consideration has been to secure the lasting welfare of these people whose fortunes and destines have become in large degree dependent upon us. The fact that our authority there is the result of a war we did not forget or aggrandizement, but in the name of humanity, must forever govern and inspire our relations to them.

PER CAPITA TAX.

New York, Aug. 10.—As compared with European cities, the tax on every man, woman and child in New York city for the running expenses of government is more than five times as great as in Berlin, and seven times as great as in Paris, the two foreign municipalities showing the highest rate. The following figures were taken from the Encyclopaedia of Social Reform:

City—	Tax Budget.	Rate per Capita.	Debt.	Proportion per Capita.
Paris	$ 9,973,000	$14.02	$382,450,000	$155.00
London	5,940,000	1.92	153,105,000	35.00
Glasgow	2,388,000	3.52	33,500,000	50.00
Birmingham	1,002,000	3.97	51,990,000	150.00
Berlin	6,000,000	5.20		
New York	93,000,000	28.00	280,000,000	80.00

While the per capita proportion of debt is less than that of Paris or Birmingham, it should be noted that the debt of New York city is limited by the constitution to 10 per cent. of the assessed value of real estate.

RAILROAD RATES.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 10.—The schedule of maximum freight and passenger rates fixed for the railroads by the state commissioner was, yesterday, declared unconstitutional by Judge Carland, of the United States court. He held that the schedule would operate to confiscate the property of the railroad company without due process of law or due compensation. The commissioners therefore are perpetually enjoined from putting into effect the maximum rate schedule.

The judge further decided that when circumstances have so changed that the rates established by the commissioners would yield the railroad companies a reasonable compensation the commissioners may apply to the court for a further order in their behalf.

The case has been in the court since 1897, and was once decided in favor of the commissioners.

WARM WEATHER BREAKFASTS

GRAPE-NUTS

Require No Cooking

EASY FOR THE COOK.

As the warm days approach, it is well to give some thought to an easy way to prepare breakfast. A food that is already cooked and simply needs to be treated with a little cold milk or cold cream, is ideal on that point, and such a food can be found in Grape Nuts, at 15 cents per package.

It is sold by all grocers, and is so highly concentrated that not more than three or four teaspoonfuls are required for the cereal part of the meal. This makes the food very economical and does not overtax the stomach with a great volume.

STOLE $280,000

In Gold Bullion By Means of a Long Tunnel.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The robbery of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company plant of $280,000 worth of gold bullion is the sensation of the hour. The thieves tunneled from outside the building under the vault at the Selby works, which are located on the Bay shore, about thirty miles from San Francisco. They secured nearly twelve hundred pounds of fine gold, worth $20 an ounce, and escaped without leaving a trace of their identity behind.

The robbery is the most successful and remarkable ever accomplished on the Pacific coast, and was evidently the work of skilled mechanics.

The whole affair was skillfully planned and skillfully executed. It is supposed that when the robbers secured their loot that they loaded it into a boat that was waiting and disappeared in the fog that had arisen over San Francisco bay. In their haste to get away they left two gold bars, worth nearly $50,000, lying on the bank at the water's edge.

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company is the largest concern of its kind on the Pacific coast. Ores are sent from all over the western country to be smeltered and refined and the gold is then turned over to the mint.

A steamer makes special trips between the smelter and San Francisco, carrying the ores one way and bringing back the refined gold. This morning when the workmen entered the vault to prepare the gold for loading on the steamer the robbery was discovered. The thieves had taken the precaution of fastening the door of the vault from the inside so that it would be difficult to open from the outside in case they were interrupted in their work.

Preparatory engineering, extending over several weeks probably, was done before the robbery could be accomplished. Close to the wall of the building in which the vault is located a shaft was sunk below the foundation. Then a tunnel was run to the vault and holes were bored in the iron floor until an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man was made. It was then easy work to pass the treasure down into the tunnel and load it into the boat. The robbers even took the precaution to sprinkle red pepper in the tunnel in order to make things as uncomfortable as possible for any one who might attempt to pursue them.

THE GOLD FOUND.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—For three days the detectives have tried all sorts of persuasion to make Winters confess, but, apparently, without effect. Finally Winters asked to see Superintendent Ropp, of the Selby works, who, he said, was the only friend he had. In his conversation with Ropp, Winters' manner indicated that he knew where the gold had been hidden. Ropp told Winters that they had a strong case against him and that he would be sent to prison for 30 years. He said:

"You will be an old man when you get out and it will do you no good to hide the gold. We know it is hidden in the water near the works and we will search every inch. You may be sure the gold will be found before you get out of prison."

Winters finally weakened and told Ropp that he had taken the gold and would take him to the spot where it was hidden.

Winters in company with Supt. Ropp, and a force of detectives, left on a tug last night for Crocketts. There they waited all night for low tide. Winters pointed out the place at the end of the railroad wharf, behind the coal bunkers at the head of the Vallejo ferry slip. At that point at low tide the mud is about four feet deep, covered by a foot of water. When the tug first reached Crockett, Winters pointed out the spot in the water where he said he had thrown the gold. Supt. Ropp marked the place on the wharf and the tug steamed away to wait for low tide.

This morning Winters got into the mud and water up to his neck, and for an hour and a half groped for the missing bullion. Up to 10 o'clock $110,000 worth had been recovered.

This included the four bars of fine gold. Winters had put some of the bars in bags. He said one of the bags had broken and some small bars had dropped out. It is now only a question of careful search to find the rest of the $280,000.

Winters claims he did the job all alone. He says he made fourteen trips from the vault to the wharf from which he dropped the gold.

"PRESIDENT'S DAY."

Canton, O., Aug. 10.—Arrangements were made here yesterday afternoon for "President's day" at the Pan-American exposition. President J. G. Milburn and Director General W. I. Buchanan, of the exposition, Mayor Diehl, of Buffalo, and John I. Scatherd, came here for the purpose. They were met at the station by the President's carriages and taken to the Elks' club for lunch. They spent most of the afternoon at the McKinley home.

Besides selecting the date, it was arranged that the President shall leave here Wednesday morning, September 4, and reach Buffalo on the same evening. The full program is to be worked out in detail later, but opportunity will be provided the President to see the exposition complete and to the best advantage, both by day and night. Thursday will be largely given over to the special program for "President's day," with parades, possibly speaking and other features.

Friday the presidential party will spend at Niagara Falls. Part of Saturday will probably be passed at the exposition and the party will leave for Cleveland Saturday afternoon or evening and remain in the city for the Grand Army encampment, the week of September 9.

The Buffalo committee was given a drive about the city after seeing the President, and then left for home.

The McKinley band last evening was the scene of an impromptu concert. It was given by a band of strolling musicians, a Bavarian family of six. They appeared during the dinner hour and when the President and Mrs. McKinley appeared on the porch after the meal to thank the players, the program was prolonged to include most of the band's repertoire.

SQUATTERS ON WOODS' CLAIM

Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 12.—J. R. Woods, the prize winner in the land lottery, who claimed a single strip along the Lawton town site, to the injury of Miss Mattie Beals, the Kansas telephone girl, has appealed to former Governor Richards, who conducted the opening, to have government troops put the trespassers off his homestead.

Squatters are now camped on nearly every lot in the 160 acres of Woods' homestead. They have sunk wells and contracted for the erection of frame buildings. Woods professes to be unconcerned. His lawyers declare that if his homestead rights are denied, every other homestead entry is worthless and chaos will prevail.

News From Skagway.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 8.—The steamship Islander arrived to-day from Skagway. She brought $150,000 in treasure. News was brought down of a great drouth on the creeks, which will be the means of very much reducing the estimated output. The Bank of British America shipped via St. Michael to San Francisco $315,000 just before the steamer left.

SIX MONTHS TO PAY FOR IT

I will send Clapp's Ideal Steel Range on request (freight prepaid) for your inspection. You can have six months in which to pay for it. The price is low based on factory cost.

Clapp's Ideal Steel Range

is so far superior to any other make that I must send you photographs and detailed descriptions of each and every part, that you may see what a wonderful bargain it is, and fully satisfy yourself that it is the most durable, economical and handsome range made. The range is the most important thing in the home. My plan enables you to own the best; to satisfy yourself that it is the best before making payment. My years of experience with stoves and ranges and full information is yours for the asking. WRITE TODAY. Refer to any bank, express company or agency in Toledo.

Were I not selling the very best ranges possible to manufacture, I could not sell at the price or ship on the liberal terms I do. THINK OF IT. You send no money. Give the range a thorough test before you pay for it. The chance of a life time to get range perfection on easy payment plan. My $25.00 steel range is better than ranges sold by others at twice this figure.

CHESTER D. CLAPP, 625 Summit St., Toledo, O.

M'LAURIN

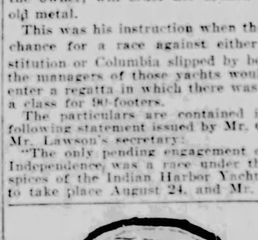
Writes a Sharp Reply to the Democratic State Committee.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 7.—The Democratic state executive committee has received Senator McLaurin's reply to its action July 25, condemning his course in the senate and demanding his resignation.

In the course of the letter Senator McLaurin writes:

"I hold my commission from the Democratic voters of South Carolina. I recognize no authority but theirs.

"Personally, I am indifferent to your action, because nobody has made you my master or censor, and I regard what you have done as merely expressing the malice and the fears of one individual, Senator B. R. Tillman. But for his always evil and indecent influence ordinary respectful proprieties would probably have prevented the four of you who are



SENATOR JOHN L. M'LAURIN.

my declared competitors for the seat I now have the honor to occupy, from attempting to use the power entrusted to you by your party to remove a rival from your path.

"I shall ask the people to decide between the man who has tried to help cotton factories, open highways of commerce and command for the Democratic party the confidence and respect of the business and laboring elements north and south, and that of the man whose conduct and record has been to sink the party to disrepute and impotence. I shall ask them to say whether they prefer the senator who has tried to retain for South Carolina the honor and dignity won by a long line of illustrious sons and glorious deeds, or the senator who has posed as buffoon and bully, and who proclaimed on the floor of the senate that he represented a constituency of ballot box stuffers and murderers 'who wanted their share of the steal.'

"I desire to proclaim to the world that you do not represent the intelligence of the Democratic party or of the people of South Carolina, and to you and Senator Tillman that he has never been my master and shall never be; that he shall not escape the vengeance that must surely fall upon him when the people have been made to understand his motives, his debased character, and his shameful record. To that grand conservator of free government, the reserved patriotism and common sense of the people, I make appeal against partisan intolerance and tyranny."

INDEPENDENCE TO BE BROKEN UP

Boston, Aug. 10.—If no yacht can be found to race against the Independence by September 3, Thomas W. Lawson, the owner, will order her broken up as old metal.

This was his instruction when the only chance for a race against either Constitution or Columbia slipped by because the managers of those yachts would not enter a regatta in which there was to be a class for 90-footers.

The particulars are contained in the following statement issued by Mr. Clapp, Mr. Lawson's secretary:

"The only pending engagement of the Independence was a race under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht club, to take place August 24, and Mr. Law-

THOS. W. LAWSON.

son, before leaving for an eastern cruise, which he intends to extend until September 10, gave instructions to have the Independence put in the best racing condition possible and to remain at Newport tuning up. I received this telegram:

"'Exceedingly regret that owing to inability to secure entry either Constitution or Columbia, we are compelled to call off race scheduled for 24th instant.

"'FRANK R. NOYES.'

"I immediately communicated the same to Mr. Lawson, and he has given me the instructions to bring the Independence to Boston and keep her in racing condition until September 3, and to do everything feasible to arrange as many races as possible between her and any or all of three other ninety-footers, to take place under the auspices of any yacht club in any waters, under any conditions, and if no races can be arranged by that date to have here broken up at once.

"The binding offer of any American yacht club to bring about one or more races with any of the three ninety-footers will be accepted by Mr. Lawson, provided it is received on or before September 3."

CURING DYSPEPSIA.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 12.—F. H. Butterfield, instructor of music in the schools of this city, is in the Maine woods experimenting with a novel cure for indigestion. He has fasted four weeks and now says he will not eat again until he feels the pangs of a natural hunger. He is living out of doors and drinks water plentifully. It is his purpose to give his stomach a long rest and see if that will not bring about a normal condition. His tongue is his guide. He says as long as it looks discolored as it does now his stomach does not want food.

Angor Tablets

Relieves Headache, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Pain. Is a sure specific for the after pains of child birth. Price 25c per box by mail. Made and sold only by

ANGOR MEDICINE CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

VOLUME OF TRADE.

Business of Six Months Ahead of Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 8.—It has been frequently assumed that the high level of last year's phenomenal commercial operations could not be repeated this year. Reports on the volume of trade for the six months ending June 30 do not bear out this prediction. Figures of the treasury bureau of statistics on the movements of internal commerce for the first half of 1901, show that, as a rule, the contrary is true and that the tide of commercial prosperity is still on the upward trend. Wheat receipts, for example, at eight leading markets, including Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit aggregated 217,159,743 bushels for the season to June 30, 1901, as compared with 209,972,915 bushels for the season to June 30, 1900.

The yearly receipts of live stock at five western markets to June 30, 1901, have been 2,969,566 cattle, 9,120,760 hogs and 3,269,537 sheep. This exceeds by 344,552 head the arrivals for the corresponding period of last year. Traffic receipts of live stock at Chicago alone were 4,208 cars above those of the first six months of 1900, and shipments were greater by 3,786 cars. This illustrates the increasing extent to which transportation interests have been sharing in the enlarging output of staple farm products.

Packing industries have prolonged their demand for hogs further than usual into the summer. The packing demand at Chicago may be taken as representative. Here the weekly requirement during January was 141,543 head, and during June, 124,294 head.

The lake trade in the bureau's report for June represents 348 receiving ports and 297 shipping ports. The opening of the season beginning with July 1, lake receipts had already exceeded those of last season in the quantity of flour, coal, lumber, logs and unclassed freight handled. The shipments of grain for the six months since January 1 reached a total of 50,559,011 bushels, being a million and a half bushels ahead of last year's record for the corresponding six months. The Sault Ste. Marie canal, however, owing to the later opening of the season's navigation, reports 6,767,121 tons of freight, carried for three months ending June 30, 1901, compared with 8,673,481 tons for the same period of last year.

How far the seaboard cities have shared in the first six months' increase in trade is instanced by the grain and flour receipts at these points. At Boston, the receipts in June were 29,134,224 bushels (flour reduced to bushels), compared with 22,768,786 bushels for the first half of last year. At New York, June receipts alone this year were 25,144,718 bushels, compared with 16,438,802 bushels for June, 1900. Philadelphia shows a decline in receipts from 30,924,988 bushels during the first half of 1900 to 22,583,814 bushels in 1901. Baltimore advanced from 36,597,298 bushels in 1900 to 42,911,033 bushels in 1901. Coal receipts at Boston, mostly coastwise, were 2,310,230 tons to June 30, the largest in the history of the movement.

In the south, the cotton movement to June 30 was 9,970,990 bales, or nearly a million in excess of the receipts for the first ten months of last year.

The coal trade is another index of the past half-year's commercial progress. Chesapeake & Ohio coal shipments, as reported for the year ending June 30, 1901, were 4,962,012 tons, compared with 4,116,970 tons in six months of last year. Tidewater receipts alone increased from 1,795,541 tons to 2,579,802 tons. The Norfolk & Western shipments were 2,758,077 tons for the past half-year, and 2,851,489 tons for the first half of 1900, but the tidewater receipts were 13.3 per cent larger than in 1900. Taking Chicago and St. Louis as representative points in the distribution and consumption of coal for the two half-year periods, it is found that Chicago's receipts of coal and coke to June 30, 1901, were 3,877,107 tons, as against 4,539,115 tons for six months of last year. At St. Louis, the commercial coal received was 2,137,395 tons, compared with 1,923,955 tons for the corresponding period of 1900. The shortage in Chicago's figures is explained largely by the lateness of the opening of lake navigation this season, as compared with that of 1900.

On the Pacific coast, the same tendency to enlarged volume of trade appears. The lumber trade of California for the first six months of 1901 showed fully 10 per cent gain over that of the first six months of 1900. Citrus fruit shipments for this season to July 6 were 21,046 cars, against 16,420 last season.

This report on the principal movements of the country's commerce indicates a substantial degree of growth in the volume of the domestic trade generally as a basis for the later and more important half of the commercial year yet to come.

ENCKE'S COMET IS BRIGHTER

Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Encke's comet was observed this morning by Dr. William R. Brooks at Smith's observatory. The comet is in constellation Gemini in the eastern morning sky. Its position this morning was right ascension 6 hours 25 minutes 39 seconds and declination north 31 degrees 17 minutes. The comet is moving in a southeasterly direction and approaching the sun. It is increasing in brightness, but is not visible without a telescope.

BIG REUNION.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 12.—Everything points to a successful meeting of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, which will hold its second annual encampment and reunion in this city on August 13, 14 and 15. Fully 2,000 veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars are expected to attend the reunion.

WANTED—STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

HANDSOME American lady, independently rich, wants good, honest husband. Address Erie, 18 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zemo, a new and harmless Cure for Female Diseases. Agents Wanted. Zemo Co., 10 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS in every county to sell "Family Memorials." Good pay and steady work. Address Campbell & Co., 40 Plum Street, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—80 acre dairy farm in N. W. Ohio, two miles from county seat, good buildings, small creamery, very complete; silo, cows, etc., and well established cream trade. Add. Farm, M.S. care Blade.

$500 REWARD for information leading to the arrest and identity of the person who printed the pictorial chart of the Long Beach Tent Exchange, Lake County, Indiana. $2,000 REWARD for the identity

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumults and its strife,

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find bittedness at all?
No burden to be borne like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve
To curse myself and all who love me?
Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back, he makes a rainbow shine;
Grateful I take his slightest gift; no tears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and, when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year;
Patient, I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound his voice of cheer.

—Celia Thaxter.

"If I Could See a Light Ahead."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I said
If I could see a light ahead,
Could know the ships I sent to sea
Were blown by Fortune's gale toward me,
I could believe in matters great or small,
God watcheth over all.

—Helen M. Winslow.

Did you ever happen to think how large a part that little word "if" plays in our lives?

We really hinge upon it a greater portion of our thought and action. It would be well for both our happiness and success if we could blot it from our vocabulary.

I could believe—"if."
I could have faith—"if."
I could trust—"if."
I could accomplish—"if."

Thus it goes from day to day blunting our perceptions and paralyzing our powers. It does the first, because this attitude of doubt prevents our hearing the guiding voice of the inner self, which is always upon the alert to point the way if given the ghost of an opportunity.

Most of us think we have faith in the Infinite God, our Father, but when it comes to really trusting Him with the conduct of our affairs, the "ifs" multiply so rapidly and increase to such a size, that we forget about the power back of it all, and imagine that with us rests the whole accomplishment.

Within a certain limit this is true. We are to do all that we can, with courage and hope animating and controlling our efforts. We must work along "the line of least resistance" to accomplish our purposes, which means that our actions must be in harmony with the Divine law of Love and Unity. When we have done this, our responsibility for success or failure is at an end, so far as outward action is concerned. What remains for us then is to follow St. Paul's advice: "And having done all, stand." Have faith in the working of the law in which are no "ifs." In other words trust the Father.

Our faith is spasmodic and therefore we do not obtain the good we long for. It is delayed and then we begin to doubt and question, to be anxious and worried. The spirit of the "if" is there in our impatience.

The Rev. Charles G. Ames said this in a sermon concerning the good which seems delayed:

"But is progress really so slow? Suppose that some dim star, far sunk in the depths of space, were appointed to come and shine in our firmament like another sun; suppose it were to move toward us at the rate of a thousand miles a minute,—ten millions of miles a week,—it might still be hundreds of years before it takes its destined place. Yet all the time it would be rushing this way.

"The great and good events, for which we hope and pray and labor, are not delayed. Even now they are hastening to fulfillment. The greatest Being in the universe seems to us the slowest; yet the creative processes really go forward with inconceivable swiftness."

Trusting and believing that good is upon its way to us whatever may be the outward seeming, and our mental sky will never be without its sunshine. Such faith really means happiness. It will destroy the pessimism that weakens effort.

Not long ago I read some statements to the effect that despondence is now the attitude of mind in which modern man finds himself. Its cause is the decadence of faith due to the combined assaults of science and historical criticism. To one writer the only remedy which presents itself is a return to creed and dogma. Another considers it an age of transition, the melancholy of which can only be dissipated by full, free and unlimited discussion. "Men are brave enough physically," he writes, "but they are terribly afraid of new ideas. What hinders us but cowardice from setting resolutely to work to sound everything to the bottom, and making up our minds to drop all conceptions out of the furniture of our minds that are no longer tenable. Thus only can we hope to lay the foundations of a firm faith in the future."

This is a far more sensible view of the situation than the first, but the best of all is that of two brothers in Germany who are at the head of a movement to counteract what they call "this intellectual depression."

"Their aim," says one writer, "is to make broader our ideas about the eternal changes and development of things, to persuade the people that contradictions do not really exist; that there is a close union between the outward world and the inward ego; they strive to inspire their friends with the sentiments of joy and freedom, strength and unconquerableness, self-improvement and self-respect; they wish to produce a joyfully active people, who long to realize their ideals in life."

This is the true philosophy, for it is founded upon faith, a real faith in an Omnipresent God. None can be joyfully free, none can be unconquerable unless they can see the light ahead responding to the inner light. It is these great movements variously named, that are helping people to understand and have faith in their own powers because of the God within them, that makes the hope for the future. The world must grow better whatever present conditions may be, even though strife and struggle are apparent, for it is the setting of the current towards a higher freedom which brings the seeming confusion.

The "ifs" must, however, be swept away. We must believe. We must have faith. We must trust. But this belief, faith, trust, must be anchored upon an Infinite, ever-present God. They must not cease, even when failure, disappointment and sorrow meet us in our pathway, for these are but means to an end.

"O, selfish heart!
Canst thou not see the nobler part?
To bear with patience sure defeat,
To upward climb with stubborn feet,
In spite of disappointment's iron thrall—
For God is over all."

Hold fast to this thought. This is the common sense of all mental and spiritual life, of all life. It does not belong simply to what men call religion, but it is the key to all right thinking and right living. It is the growth of this consciousness that brings the highest freedom.

THE COZY CORNER

She Thinks It Over.

Mrs. Jane C. Morris, writes from Nebraska, thus:

After spending a very pleasant summer in visiting my friends in different parts of the country, I am now at home "thinking it over."

One does not fully appreciate and enjoy a visit while making it; so many pleasures are crowded into each day they cannot all be enjoyed at the time, as they will be when, in the quiet hours at home, they are recalled. I expect to spend many happy hours during the cold winter evenings in this manner, helping my memory with the kodak sketches I have taken and the souvenirs I have of every place visited.

One thing which impressed me very much was the variety of ways in which my "welcome" and "good bye" was given by the different friends. I will say right here that my every visit was by appointment as to the time of coming and of leaving, and as I was always prompt in keeping both engagements, I had no reason to think my friends were glad to see me go, but sometimes I was surprised at the leave-taking.

For instance: At one house where I had spent a most delightful week before, I had reached the street, the front door was closed, and the key turned in the lock with an energy that seemed to say, "Thank goodness, that visit is done with." In another house, before breakfast was over on the day of my departure, my room was torn to pieces preparatory to the sweeping and cleaning necessary to its occupancy by another guest.

One dear woman who had devoted her time solely to my pleasure, had a stack of bills and letters placed on her desk the morning of my going away, and the sound of crackling paper, as she opened them, pursued me as I went down the steps, making me wish my train had left an hour earlier.

I do not think any disrespect was intended in either of these cases; it was only that my friends did not as fully appreciate the necessity of pleasantly "speeding" the departing guest as of welcoming the coming friend.

While there is no need of great protestations of sorrow when a guest leaves us, I think we should continue our hospitality until they are out of hearing, lest they, not knowing of the work we have before us, may misunderstand our haste in bidding them farewell.

What Is Responsible?

"Sister Sue," from Maine, would like to have a little chat with "Nervous Sufferer," with whom she can fully sympathize, having been at one time a sufferer herself, but now as steady of nerve as any one could wish to be.

Grief, anger and worry are responsible more than anything else, except it may be sickness, for nervousness and wakefulness among women. To cure this trouble try these remedies:

For some hours before retiring keep the mind and emotions as passive as possible; speak, and move, quietly and slowly and read, or listen, to nothing exciting. At the evening meal eat very little, confining yourself mostly to water, either hot or cold. Bathe the face and chest with tepid water drying them very gently, then lie down as if with no intention of sleeping; simply allow the muscles to relax and remain perfectly quiet.

Too much cannot be said in regard to the perfect ventilation of sleeping rooms. Exhaled air contains the poisons of carbonic acid to every thousand, and five parts to a thousand will cause distress. When we consider that the ordinary capacity of the lungs is nearly two hundred and thirty cubic inches, we can realize how soon the air in a room occupied by one or more persons will become impure, and unfit for use, causing headache and many other ills. The ventilation of a room should not be confined to the day time; the air should be permitted to circulate freely during the night.

As insomnia, and consequent nervousness, are often caused by constipation, proper care in respect to food will often prove a cure.

For a person troubled thus, a generous diet of fruit and melons should be indulged in at the earlier meals of the day. A proper observance of these simple rules will relieve, and generally cure permanently, any ordinary case of nervous insomnia.

"A third well-known fighter waits in the dark to throw us: he bears the name Our Failures. How well we know him: What a prince of disheartenment he is! What arguments he has to prove to us that trying is no more of any use! He is our arch-devil; and he, too, because arch-devil, will be our arch-angel if we will have it so—the one who warns and guides and saves. Half, two-thirds of our best experiences in life are his gift. By the failure in art, by the failure in science, by the failure in business, by the failure in character, if we wrestle on, we win our salvation. But it all depends upon that 'if.' Our failures pave the road to ruin or success."—William Channing Gannett.

....An Alarming Situation....

"What startled you, my pretty child?" "Oh, please sir, only hark! I'm almost 'fraid to take a step—the dogwood—hear it bark!"

—Harper's Magazine.

When Women Travel Alone.

It is not many years since it was considered quite improper for a woman—especially a young woman—to travel alone. If there were no male relative to take charge of her in a perilous journey of ten or twenty miles, a trusted servant must be sent, though, inconsistently enough, this was usually a maid servant.

This escort was to attend to purchasing the tickets, securing a seat in a car, or a berth on the boat, as the case might be, and to protect the lady from any unpleasant attentions from her fellow passengers.

It was not that the women of those days were in any ways incapable of performing these services for themselves, only that custom forbade their doing so.

Gradually this state of affairs has changed and now women can, and do, travel alone from one end of the world to the other without causing the least comment, or experiencing the least difficulty or annoyance, so long as they attend strictly to their own business and insist that others shall do likewise. We occasionally hear of confiding women who trust strangers with the reasons for their taking the journey, where they are going and even with the care of their tickets and purses, but these travelers are growing fewer each year.

One of the first requisites for insuring a safe and pleasant journey is to be perfectly acquainted with the route one is to take. This knowledge can be obtained from a study of the "folders" issued by every railroad company and given for the asking. From these one can learn the time of arrival and departure of trains, the name of each station on the road and when and where all connections are made with other trains. With this folder to help one, she will have no need of bothering the conductor or her fellow travelers with unnecessary questions.

Tickets can be procured several days in advance, thus avoiding hurry and confusion at the last moment; berths in the sleeper can be secured at any point where they may be needed and all arrangements for transportation from one depot to another when necessary, can be arranged at the time of purchasing the tickets. Thus provided with information, a woman need have no fear of being carried beyond her destination or of being left at any change of cars.

If questions must be asked, there are always those at hand who are able to give accurate information, and who are provided by the railroad companies for this purpose, so the woman who gets into trouble by asking strangers and unofficial persons has only herself to blame.

As to the dress to be worn in traveling, it should be as good as can be afforded, but quiet in color and with none of the accessories which will attract attention. A good gown, with the addition of fancy collar and ribbon, will serve to wear to a dinner in a hotel, or on any occasion where one leaves the train for a brief time.

There is no reason for the nervous dread which some women feel in regard to stopping at a hotel when traveling alone. It is well when possible, for her to have a card of introduction to the proprietor, or if the house has been recommended to her, to mention that fact to the clerk as an introduction, but the absence of both need not prevent her from going to any hotel.

She should choose a first-class house and will find that the charges there will not be greater in proportion to the service she receives than in a more obscure place and her sense of security will be greater.

Upon reaching the hotel, go directly to the ladies' parlor, which will be shown you by the porter who meets you at the door, and send for the clerk to attend you there. It is not at all necessary though not improper for a lady to go to the office. Tell the clerk just what accommodations you want. If you are to remain some time, require the price of the rooms and do not fear to choose one that you can afford. Ask to be shown to the room and if you find it does not suit you, say so at once and another will be given you. Leave word for some one to be sent to show you the way to the dining room, and learn the hours for serving the meals.

In every room will be found printed rules of the house and from these you will learn how to obtain anything you may wish for. In going away from the hotel for a short time, leave the key to your room at the office, and if you have money or valuables, deposit them with the clerk, who will give a receipt and keep them safely.

When the time for your departure arrives, send for your bill and take a receipt for it. Ask that your baggage be sent to the station and a carriage called for you if you wish one.

If you have received any especial attention from the servants, it is well to remember them with a small gratuity when you leave, and a small fee to your waiter at table in the beginning will do much to insure prompt service from him. Of course, there are those who object to this idea of feeing servants, on moral grounds, but it is a fact not to be denied that a quarter judiciously slipped into the hand of the porter in a parlor or sleeping car, will make your trip much easier and pleasanter. Possibly the comfort comes from the consciousness of having done a kindness to the man, and possibly it is caused by other reasons best not to be mentioned, but the fact remains.

As a last word of advice to women traveling alone let me say—do not hurry nor get worried lest you shall fail to be on time. There is always plenty of time allowed for meals and for changing cars—except of course when there has been an unexpected delay—and any woman who will use her eyes to a good advantage can see where she wants to go, and make her way to that point with no difficulty whatever if she does not worry and spend valuable time in asking foolish questions. If you doubt about the foolish questions—you have only to watch the passengers who take trains at any large station and count the number who seem convinced that the conductor has mis-informed them, and that the railroad company is determined they shall fail to reach their destination.

Notice how many will in their haste fail to read the notices of trains, and where each is going, that are printed in the boldest faced type and hung to the rear platforms of trains, and then drive the gate-man to the verge of distraction with unnecessary questions.

Just watch them, and then look at the people who never seem to have any trouble in traveling, simply because they keep their wits about them and trust that the railroad officials know their business.

The Road to Ridgeby's.

The first novel and the last!

Such is the brief history of the book published under the title of The Road to Ridgeby's, by Frank Burlingame Harris. The author was a journalist, young, ambitious and enthusiastic, who dreamed dreams and saw visions of future success, then laid down his pen for aye.

It is a story of the Middle West, of life in a small country town and upon the farm. One of the leading characters is the man Ridgeby, whose broad acres are heavily mortgaged to George Hawkins, "who owns half th' county, and is a mean scrimpy critter" intending to get the best of his neighbors. Into Ridgeby's family comes by accident, Newton Mills, a young man of good parts who proceeds forthwith to fall in love with Sibley Ridgeby, the farmer's adopted daughter. The latter is engaged to Abner Hawkins son of George, a coarse, ill mannered, illiterate fellow. The girl is immeasurably his superior in education, which fact invests her acceptance of his attentions with mystery. These conditions lead to complications, the unraveling of which make the story.

The author had undoubted talent. He has thrown into the narrative a good deal of action, which is, however, somewhat unevenly sustained. There are some exceedingly dramatic scenes, and yet again a certain crudeness, which is often visible in the first work of an author, who has not himself wholly in command.

Some of the discriptions are exceedingly vivid. Here is one:

"He drove through a winding lane in which the calves were sporting, skirting an orchard on one side, and on the other a wheat field, whose golden expanse, uniting with others, stretched out until, sinking down slowly it became lost to sight. The sun falling on the bending heads, was reflected back in a golden sparkle. He let down a pair of bars, drove through a pasture and into the field of waving timothy. The tufted grass was bowing salutes to the sun all about him. It swayed and bent and tossed and became erect again as the wind whispered over it, sending up a breath of perfume that Newton drank in with a sign. Grasshoppers everywhere leaped from stalk to stalk and filled the air with their grating song."

That the author has a sense of humor is shown by the character, Reuben, who is always exclaiming, "Ef they'd a tuk my advice," as a prelude to his expression of opinion. The little old lady who was given to appearing suddenly, saying, "they laid down jes' like little dogs and died," repeating it over and over, and then going away as quickly as she came, is a pathetic picture.

Aside from its few defects, the novel shows a power that would undoubtedly have given its author a prominent place among writers of fiction. As it is it will command interest.

Small, Maynard & Company, Boston.

"IN ALL DIRECTIONS THE UNDULATING IOWA PRAIRIE ROLLS LIKE THE WAVES OF A WIND-TOSSED OCEAN."

Copyright, Small, Maynard & Company.

The Merry-Go-Round.

Though the three strangers who seek admittance to our circle to-day, will doubtless be surprised that there are none of the older members present to greet them, they must not be discouraged. It does not often happen that Miss Prudence is so deserted by her girls and boys, and the exceedingly warm weather we have been having is probably accountable for the absence of some. Others are away from home on their vacation trips, while a few have the reason recorded in the Gospel of Luke: "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come."

The Chaperone, in behalf of these absentees, bids the new comers welcome, and trusts they will come again very soon.

"Rag Weed," from Michigan:—I have been a constant reader of your interesting letters for nearly two years, and have at last found courage to ask for admittance to your pleasant company. I am a farmer's daughter, and not at all ashamed of the title, for although I am sometimes a little lonely, I love my life on the farm. One reason for my loneliness is that all of the young people of my age, who have been my neighbors, are now married and gone away to live. I came near telling how close I am to being an old maid, but I assure you as it will not be my fault if I am one. I shall not spoil my eyes crying over the fact.

If Miss Prudence will accept me as one of her girls, I will try soon to send you a more interesting letter. With best wishes for all I will step aside to "await the verdict."

"Enami," Mississippi:—Here I come, a stranger, asking to be received as a friend and fellow member of the M. G. R. I promise to observe all of your rules and expect, if I am accepted, to receive much benefit, morally, intellectually and spiritually from visiting with the Chaperone and her band of young people. I shall be glad to wear the M. G. R. badge, and will send for one as soon as I am assured of a welcome.

"Orange Blossom," Florida:—For two years I have read your letters, and now promise to do all that is required of a M. G. R., if I may be enrolled as a member.

My home is in Florida, and I am sure you would enjoy a picnic with me in an orange grove, where the trees are loaded with the golden balls of fruit, and the air laden with the heavy perfume of the blossoms, which some of the young ladies may wish to wear soon.

Or, perhaps, you would enjoy a walk through the woods, where the long festoons of Spanish moss, with occasionally a bunch of mistletoe, droop gracefully from the branches of the trees, and where the ground is covered with many varieties of brilliant flowers unknown to your northern homes.

Snakes? did some one say? To be sure, and big ones, but our brave boys will defend us from them; it is always a joy for a boy to kill a snake.

If, however, you prefer, we can have a sail on some of the numerous lakes and rivers that abound in this part of the state. Now who said "Alligators?" I wonder. There may be a few of these little pets in the water, but they do not often climb into a boat, being content to take whatever falls out. In any event, we can find some pleasure for all tastes, and for all there will be a hearty welcome.

Corn Bread.

One cupful of meal, one level teaspoonful of salt, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter or lard, one and a half cupfuls of sweet milk and two eggs beaten without separating. Mix well and beat for two minutes, pour upon a well greased pan and bake in a hot oven.

Cream and Corn Soup.

To one pint of chopped corn add one pint of boiling water and let it cook until it can be easily rubbed through a strainer to remove all of the husk of the corn. Into one pint of scalded milk stir two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour which have been rubbed smoothly together, add the corn and serve.

SOME CORN DISHES.

It has been told of a Kentucky man, that he reported the corn crop in his county to have produced "three thousand gallons of good whisky, besides all that was wasted for food."

Much more of this grain would be "wasted for food" if people only knew how to properly cook it. Another reason it is not more generally used is because it is not properly prepared at the mills where it is ground. The life is all taken out of it—the goodness sacrificed to appearance. In small country towns one can obtain the meal in all of its goodness, and it is worth while to send to such mills for the family supply.

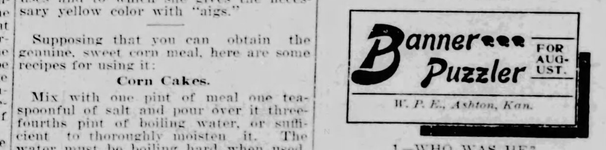
In New England, the yellow meal is almost exclusively used, the white being considered as lacking in flower, while in the south the cook sniffs with disdain at the "chicken feed," as she calls everything but the fine white meal which she uses and to which she gives the necessary yellow color with "aigs."

Supposing that you can obtain the genuine, sweet corn meal, here are some recipes for using it:

Corn Cakes.

Mix with one pint of meal one teaspoonful of salt and pour over it three-fourths pint of boiling water, or sufficient to thoroughly moisten it. The water must be boiling hard when used, as the object is to burst the starch cells, as is done by the heat in popping corn. Let the scalded meal stand for a few moments while you beat separately three eggs. Add the yolks and one cupful of sweet milk to the meal, mix well and stir in the whites of the eggs. Grease a griddle with bacon or ham drippings preferably, and bake the cakes until an even brown. The batter must be thin enough to spread out and form lace work at the edges when placed on the griddle, if not, thin it with a little milk.

The Wonder Column.



1.—WHO WAS HE?

ed himself in the early part of the Modern
ed himself in the early par of the Modern
War of Independence. He was born at
Suli in the mountains of Epirus, toward
the close of the eighteenth century.
His youth was spent amid the din
of arms, and in 1805 he was forced to re-
treat to the Ionian Isles by Ali Pasha
who, in a series of bloody combats, nearly
exterminated the Suliotes. Of his numerous feats of arms the last and greatest was accomplished on the night of August 20, 1822, when, at the head of 1,200 men, he surprised a camp of 4,000, capturing their standards, and a vast quantity of baggage, besides putting them completely to rout. This triumph was saddened by the death of the leader, who fell while leading his men to the final attack. His body was solemnly interred at Messolonghi, and he was honored with the title of the "Leonidas of Modern Greece."

LOO SEE.

2.—OCTAGON.

X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X

1.—One of the ablest members of The Blade staff.
2.—A lady's title.
3.—A clay used for building purposes in some countries.
4.—A small house.
5.—The only animals that smile.

DODE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

John and James start from opposite points and travel until they meet, when it is found that John has travelled 3 miles farther than James, and also that James could travel John's distance in 20 hours, and that John could travel James' distance in 12 and 4-5 hours. How far did each travel?

W. A. HOYT.

4.—ENIGMA.

My first takes part in every lay,
My second's in every line;
My third's on hand for a lively jig,
My fourth holds forth in June.
My fifth you'll find among the boys,
My sixth in toil or temper—or
If you want my whole, hunt up the name
Of a great big Roman Emperor.
Remove the last two letters, and
Right there my XXXVX name will stand.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY

5.—QUERY.

Who was the first Protestant Sovereign in Europe?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Oh, many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word at random spoken,
May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 1.

1.—Cyrus, King of Persia.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Diana, Akkub, Tibni, Heber, Amasa, Nahum; primals, Dathan; finals, Abiram.
3.—Words forming central acrostic: Joash, Heman, Egypt, Matri, Elihu, Pison, centrals, Amyth.
4.—Prime numbers, 17-7-5-2-1, plus 2 equals 175, the years of Abraham. (See Chat).
5.—Balaam to Balak, king of Moab. For circumstances, consult the Book of Numbers, chapters 22 and 23.
6.—The prophet Isaiah wrote of Cyrus: "I have even called thee by thy name; I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known me."

Chat.

The Biblical puzzles whose answers appear above, were sent by W. P. E. and as credit for the entire set had been given at the head of the column, each puzzle was not signed as usual.

As has happened once or twice before, the printer omitted the heading, and no credit will be given. We humbly disperse accept the Schoolmistress' apologies and assurance that it was not her fault.

Old Dan Tucker was the solitary light in this temple of learning to-day. Besides puzzling he sent a list of puzzles which will appear next week.

The solution sent by W. P. E. to his arithmetical problem of August 1st is this: Multiply the product by the quotient, and extract the square root for the greatest number; by which, divide the product for the less number.

The sq. rt. of 30125×8125 equals 187 the greater number, and 1512 divided by 187 equals 16, lesser number, which is composed of four prime number viz: 2-2-2-2. Then the prime numbers being known, add 2 to their sum, and produce 175, which is the number of years of Abraham.

The stock of arithmetical timber is getting low. Will the "big boys" bear this in mind, and do some mental "chopping" as soon as these numerous "harvestings" are over?

Narrow Escape of a Girl Princess From Cossacks.

One day I got myself into a grand scrape, which very nearly ended most disagreeably for me. I had gone off alone on one of my riding expeditions, intending to have a gallop before luncheon. The weather was unusually mild, and as I rode over the flat grass-land, enjoying the crisp, bright air, I was quite unconscious of the fact that unawares I had wandered over the frontier, a thing which any of us had been strictly forbidden to do. Before I noticed my mistake I was miles away from home and far into foreign territory. I was just in the act of retracing my steps when I heard the rapid patter of horses' hoofs and the blood-curdling whoops of the Cossacks ringing on the frosty breeze. Looking up, I espied a party of about fifty of these terrible gardes-frontiere galloping towards me, with their lances glittering in the sun, and their little horses' long, shaggy manes flattering in the wind.

Very much put out, I dug my spurs into the flanks of my English hunter, "Will-o'-the-Wisp," and, wheeling him around, I sped away at a break-neck pace, pursued by the Cossacks in full cry. By this time I had been long enough on the frontier to know what awaited me should I be caught by this lawless tribe of half-savage men, who were capable of any imaginable misconduct in a case like this particular one. I urged my horse forward with a touch of the spur that the noble beast hardly needed, for he clearly seemed to understand that for once he was being chased instead of chasing, and covered the ground with the swiftness of a hunted deer.

Meanwhile one of the Cossacks, evidently better mounted than the others, was coming closer and closer upon me; with a few desperate strides his pony was beside me, his hand was on my bridle rein, and "Will-o'-the-Wisp" reared on his hind legs, making frantic efforts to shake him off. Fortunately, I carried a heavy, silver-headed hunting-crop, and, swiftly raising my arm, I gave him a blow across the eyes which sent him reeling from his saddle to the ground.

Without looking behind me, I started off again, with the now infuriated men at my heels, and I was just on the point of being caught a second time when I saw the river sparkling like a band of silver a hundred yards in front of me. Then I knew that I was saved. My hunter, excited as he was by this mad race, could clear at a bound, I felt certain, the twenty-eight feet or so of deep water which separated me from our own territory, for at this place the boundary-line between the two countries is formed by this stream. I also knew that the Cossack ponies, although active, were in no condition to accomplish such a feat as this leap was.

This narrow river, at best, was a dangerous obstacle, but the take-off was sound, springy pasture; the landing was more or less boggy, and very slippery. I settled my reins and squared myself in a thorough business-like way for the leap. I felt that it would be touch and go, but at that instant I could have ridden the head off the "Old One" himself. "Will-o'-the-Wisp" approached the water at a thundering pace, rose like a bird over the steep bank and rushing water, and landed on the other side as lightly as a feather. While in the air, a sudden sensation of doubt assailed me—would I succeed? The feeling of relief and exhilarating triumph which followed the success of this supreme effort were inexpressible. As I jumped from my saddle I hope it is not too dear;
The fare is this—a hug and a kiss—
And it's paid to the engineer.

So I ask of Him who children took
On His knee in kindness great,
"Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day,
That leave at 6 and 8."

* * * * * * *

"Keep watch of the passengers," thus I pray,
"For to me they are very dear;
And a special ward, O gracious Lord,
O'er the gentle engineer."

—Exchange.

SIX P. M.

The first train leaves at 6 p. m.
For the land where the poppy blows,
And mother dear is the engineer,
And the passenger laughs and crows.

The palace car is the mother's arms;
The whistle, a low, sweet strain;
The passenger winks and nods and blinks,
And goes to sleep on the train.

At 8 p. m. the next train starts,
For the poppy-land afar,
The summons clear falls on the ear,
"All aboard for the sleeping car!"

But what is the fare to poppy-land?

WILL-O'-THE-WISP ROSE LIKE A BIRD.

The Care of Caged Birds.

Unless a room is well ventilated a caged bird should not be allowed to remain in it after the gas is lighted at night, nor should it ever be kept in a room which is being swept and dusted. Dust injures the voices, and cages of pet birds should never be hung near the windows nor where there is the least possibility of draughts, nor where there is much steam or damp air, nor should the bird be placed in the hot, glaring sunshine except just after its bath and then only long enough to dry his plumage.

If you want the bird's best song do not allow it to fly about the room and do not feed it on sugar or candy. Good, sweet rape seed and an occasional bit of hard-boiled egg and lettuce is good and all that is necessary for its health and well-being, provided that it gets fresh water daily, and during hot weather the water should be changed several times a day.—The American Queen.

The world turns aside to let any man pass who knows whither he is going.—David Starr Jordan.

STORY OF THE STRIKE IN FIGURES.

MILLS CLOSED BY THE LAST STRIKE CALL.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.

	No. of Men.
Republic Iron Works, Pittsburg	1,000
Elba Tube Works, Pittsburg	500
National Rolling Mills, McKeesport	500
Boston Iron and Steel Mills, McKeesport	1,000
Riverside Works, Wheeling	1,000
Total	4,000

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

Newcastle, Pa., mills and furnaces	2,000
Mingo Junction, Ohio	1,200
Benwood, W. Va.	800
Total	4,000
Total men who went out yesterday	8,000

MILLS CLOSED BY FIRST STRIKE CALL.

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY.

Pittsburg, McKeesport, Cambridge, Bridgeport, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia	16,000

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Connellsville, Newcastle, McKeesport, Joliet, Wheeling, Martin's Ferry	12,400

AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Youngstown, Sharon, Newcastle, Bridgeport, Greenville, Pomeroy, etc.	20,000
Total	48,400

COMBINE MILLS IN OPERATION, MEN HAVING REFUSED TO STRIKE

FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

South Chicago, Joliet and Milwaukee (union)	13,500

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock (non-union)	15,000

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.

Pipe mills, furnaces, etc., McKeesport (non-union)	6,000
Other places (non-union)	10,000
Total	16,000

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

Youngstown, Sharon, Columbus, Niles, Zanesville and other places (non-union)	11,000

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY.

Monessen, Pa., national tin mills (non-union)	500

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Joliet, St. Louis and elsewhere (non-union)	20,000

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY.

Vandergrift, Paulton, Hyde Park, etc. (non-union)	2,000
Total men refused strike	76,000

RECAPITULATION.

Men who answered last call	8,000
Men who answered first call	48,400
Total men on strike	56,400
Total men who refused to strike	76,000

STEEL STRIKE.

Call For Financial Aid Meeting With Many Responses, and It Begins To Look As Though Men of Many Crafts Will Be Drawn Into The Great Fight.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—The assertion has been made here that President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association was approached by a certain independent steel man with a proposition to aid him in continuing the strike against the U. S. Steel corporation. President Shaffer, when seen, denied the story, saying, "It is not true. I would not be a party to such an agreement."

It is also said the strikers of the Painter's plant on the south side, have heard the rumor and that they have notified the management that they will return to work just as soon as the plant can be put in shape for them.

Two of the strikers have made statements to newspaper men that they will go to work in the morning and that it means that two of the mills in the plant will be working full.

When Mr. Shaffer was told this and asked if it was true, he said: "There is no truth in the statements. I would know if it were true. The men will go to work when they first notify me."

About 150 of the boys on the day turn in the butt welding department of the National tube works at McKeesport, Pa., joined the strikers this morning and it was claimed that the rest of the turn would come out before the close of the day. This action, it is said, would force the closing down of the entire department.

Many of the strikers assembled about the tube works at McKeesport to-day and trouble is feared there. They are doing missionary work among the men still at work and intercept them whenever they leave or approach the works.

A wave of unionism has swept over McKeesport and it bids fair to include men of several callings. The painters met last night and formed a union. It is announced that over 200 joined the lodge and that many more have declared themselves ready to join at the next meeting. It is thought that by the end of the week all the bartenders, teamsters, painters and carpenters in McKeesport will have joined one of the various labor organizations.

A call has been issued for a meeting for the organization of a senate of labor in McKeesport Thursday evening. The object would be to combine all the labor organizations in McKeesport under one general advisory board. It is reported that the McKeesport lodge of the city Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will also take a hand in the strike. They will decide on a line of action at a meeting this week.

President Shaffer was not prepared to make a statement as to the number of men affected by the strike and will not give one out until he is more fully informed. He would not talk on the refusal of the Federal Steel Company employes to obey the general strike order or what action will be taken by the association. It was expected that some representatives of the Western lodges who turned down the order to quit work would come to headquarters with an explanation of the action taken, but none came. Secretary Williams says the call for financial aid, which was sent out yesterday, is already meeting with responses. Many checks and sums of money were received by him this morning.

CALL FOR MONEY.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—President Shaffer, Secretaries Williams and Tighe, Vice President Chappelle, National Trustee John Pierce and Ben Davis were at strike headquarters. Mr. Shaffer was in his private office and refused to see any callers. Secretary Williams Said:

"We are in a fight until an honorable settlement can be reached. We are issuing a call to the general public for financial aid. It will go out to-day."

William gave out copies of the call, which reads as follows:

To the Members of Organized Labor:

Brethren—As you are undoubtedly aware, the United States Steel corporation are now waging a war against organized labor by making the Amalgamated association the subject on which to begin operations. At our last convention it was unanimously decided to ask the United States Steel corporation, when settling their annual scale with the Amalgamated association, that they sign or recognize the scale of the Amalgamated association in all their mills. When the matter was broached the matter was peremptorily refused. After the holding of several conferences the demand of our organization was modified so as to take in only the mills of three of their constituent companies, viz: The American Sheet Steel company, the American Tin Plate company, and the American Steel Hoop company, where local lodges had been formed, and where the men were very desirous of being union men, and we are now out on strike for recognition.

In the conferences which were held by the representatives of the United States Steel corporation and the Amalgamated association, the representatives of the United States Steel company's only arguments were that they did not desire the Amalgamated association to become too powerful, and that they should hold the balance of power. Later conferences were held with the heads of the United States Steel company, who submitted a proposition that we only sign for the mills signed last year, with the exception of the sheet mills in Salisbury and Scottdale, which were signed for the year previously. Their proposition was rejected, as it meant that the Amalgamated association would merely have to remain in a quiescent state while they were exchanging and adding to their non-union possessions.

They are waging a fight for the extermination of the Amalgamated association; and for the workingmen to combine, a principle which they have demonstrated to the people of the United States they desire themselves, and so persistently refuse to grant us. This blow is not alone directed at the Amalgamated, but at organized labor in general, and should they succeed in defeating the Amalgamated it will affect every organized body in the United States.

To succeed in this struggle it will be necessary to seek the aid of every organized body as well as the general public, whose sympathies we know are with us in the present struggle. To this end we ask that you give us your more than financial aid; a liberal response will materially assist us in conducting a victorious campaign for a principle which is the inalienable right of every American freeman.

If you desire to aid the Amalgamated association in the present struggle financially, all money should be forwarded to John Williams, secretary-treasurer, Bissell block, Pittsburg.

(Signed)

Fraternally yours,
T. J. SHAFFER, President.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Sec.-Treas.
M. F. TIGHE, Assistant Secy.
BEN L. J. DAVIS, Journal Mgr.

THE STRIKE ORDER.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 7.—A general strike order was issued last night by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, to the vice presidents of the districts in which there are mills owned and operated by the National Steel, National Tube and Federal Steel companies, as well as to the officials of the lodges in the mills. The text of the order follows:

"Brethren:—The officials of the United States Steel Trust have refused to recognize as union men those who are now striving for the right to organize. The executive board has authorized me to issue a call upon all Amalgamated and other union men, in name and heart, to join in the movement to fight for labor's rights.

"We must fight or give up forever our personal liberties. You will be told that you have signed contracts, but you never agreed to surrender those contracts to the United States Steel corporation. Its officers think you were sold to them just as the mills were, contracts and all.

"Remember, before you agreed to any contract you took an obligation to the Amalgamated association. It now calls you to help in this hour of need.

"Unless the trouble is settled on or before Saturday, August 10, 1901, the mills will close when the last turn is made on that day.

"Brethren, this is the call to preserve our organization. We trust you and need you. Come and help us, and may right come to a just cause. Fraternally yours,

"T. J. SHAFFER."

HAWAII NEWS.

Honolulu, July 31—(via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 8.)—The ship J. J. Brown, 75 days out from Newcastle, arrived to-day in good condition. She had a rough voyage into Tahiti on account of a leak.

The United States transport Thomas, having on board over 500 school teachers bound for the Philippines, arrived here to-day from San Francisco. She will take coal here, and will probably continue her journey August 2.

The San Francisco bark Empire, Capt. Knacke, was burned last week off Mahukona, Hawaii, and is a total loss. She arrived at Mahukona on the 24th, after 74 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal. On the morning of the 25th it was discovered that the coal was on fire. After exhausting every effort to save the vessel the captain and crew landed in their small boats.

The sessions of the first territorial legislature came to an end Monday, July 29, when both houses adjourned sine die. The unpaid bills, on account of which Acting Governor Cooper extended the special session called to consider appropriations, were provided for in a bill setting aside money to pay them, which Cooper promptly signed. The legislature refused to consider the matter of a bond issue, which was also presented to them by the acting governor for consideration in the extended session.

A WIRELESS STATION.

New York, Aug. 8.—By the establishment of the Herald's wireless telegraph station on the Nantucket lightship, the transatlantic voyage is virtually shortened by almost a day.

That is to say, passengers on incoming vessels equipped with Marconi instruments will enter into communication with the American continent, and, through it, with the whole world, from fourteen to sixteen hours earlier than is the case at present.

The installation station is rapidly approaching completion, and by the end of the current week everything will be in readiness for the reception and dispatch of telegrams. It is the Lucania, sailing from Liverpool on Saturday, August 10, that will be the first transatlantic liner to greet the New World with a "wireless" message sent from a ship in mid-ocean.

Armour & Co., and Swift & Co., have contracted to erect and operate at Fort Worth, Tex., a packing house to cost $1,000,000.

FISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

FILIPINO POLICE.

Important Factor in Restoring Good Order in the Islands.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The insular division of the war department is in receipt of a report forwarded by Gen. MacArthur from Manila, P. I., showing the condition and results achieved by the "native police," for the months of April and May, 1901. It shows the force to be in a high state of improvement and the plan at first regarded as an experiment, is fast becoming an important factor in restoring good order and discipline in localities which for years before and since the war, have been regarded as unsafe for both men and property. Generals Wheaton, J. H. Smith, Funston, Grant, Bates, Wade and Sumner speak highly of the efficiency and loyalty of the police, particular reference being made to their capture of bands of insurgents.

This native police is purely local in its character, it is supported by the towns and provinces, assisted by the insular government.

There is another body of men employed in the islands known as the "scouts." This body is generally mounted, and its duties are to patrol the territory outside of local governments and not directly under the protection of local police. The "scouts" are paid directly from the insular funds and such being the nature of their employment they are frequently called upon to, and do materially assist the local organizations in preserving the peace, and pursuing and capturing marauding bands if discovered. A portion of these forces is called "Macabebe scouts." These were organized from the Macabebe, at the town of Macabebe, by Major Batson, under orders from Gen. Lawton, just before his last northern campaign, in which he broke up the insurgent army. They rendered conspicuous aid and the success of their employment was immediately followed by the organization by Gen. Lawton about the same time of Capt. Castner's "Tugolo scouts," which rendered such signal service in the northern campaign. These scouts, though not regularly enlisted into the service of the United States, take an oath of allegiance. They have a military organization and receive about the same nominal pay as regular enlisted men and non-commissioned officers, except that it is paid in silver.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Manila, Aug. 12.—Governor Taft, speaking at the banquet given yesterday by the Californians at Manila to Representative Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, said that in order to properly develop the Philippines satisfactory legislation dealing with tariff reform must be passed at the next session of Congresss. He asserted also that the laws prohibiting the sale of public lands and timber, laws providing for the incorporation of American banks, and laws granting franchises and mining rights were imperatively demanded.

Other members of the Philippine commission spoke in the same vein. General Chaffee described the achievements of California's regiment, and there were several other speakers.

Brooklyn at Manila.

Manila, Aug. 7.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Remey, has arrived here from Australia, where the vessel took part in the celebration attending the opening of the first Australian parliament.

GEN. MACARTHUR

Reports on the Philippines for the Past Year.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The annual report of Major-General MacArthur, dated July 4, 1901, the day that he relinquished command of the division of the Philippines, has been received at the war department. The period covered by the report is from October 1, 1900, when the last report from General MacArthur was dated.

He reviews the policy of the Filipinos who were hostile to the Americans, saying that their actions resulting in the practical collapse of the insurrection has been a perplexing problem. With the disbandment of the insurgent field armies the Filipinos organized desperate resistance by banding the people together in support of the guerillas. This was carried out by means of secret committees, who collected contributions, inflicted punishments, and carried on a considerable opposition to the Americans. General MacArthur reviews the manner in which operations were carried on against these guerillas, and says he hopes the policy adopted, will, in time, conciliate the natives and make them friendly to the United States. The education of the people in times past made them suspicious of any governmental beneficence, and they evidently looked upon the lenient attitude of the United States as indicating weakness. General MacArthur says that the proclamation issued on December 20, firmly declaring the intention of the United States to hold the islands and to have the laws obeyed had a good effect, and the secret resistance was much abated.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the field operations of the army, showing that, on October 1, 1900, it occupied 413 stations, which was, of necessity, increased to 502 stations, every command being in contact with some hostile force. He speaks of the good service of the army, and says, as a result of the co-operation between the army and the people who have accepted the invitation to combine for mutual protection, the armed insurrection is almost suppressed.

General MacArthur gives the following statistics, from May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901, (during which time there were 1,026 contacts between American troops and insurgents), which show the casualties on both sides: Americans—Killed, 245; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20. Insurgents—Killed, 2,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095.

During the same period the following material was captured or surrendered from the insurgents: Rifles, 15,693; rifle ammunition, 296,365 rounds; revolvers, 808; bolos, 3,516; canon, 122; canon ammunition, 10,270 rounds.

TO FIGHT THE STEEL TRUST

Milwaukee, Aug. 12.—Te Sentinel, says:

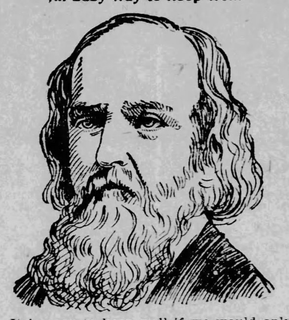
"To fight the steel trust with what will be one of the largest and best equipped ore docks and a steel plant on the Kinnickinick river, in Milwaukee, is the deal which is now pending and practically completed in this city. J. M. Thomas, of Duluth, and his brother, W. Aubrey Tomas, of Niles, O., are at the head of the deal, which further includes the dissolution of the Minerva Pig Iron company and the operation of a big blast furnace at Paducah, Ky. A five-acre tract has been secured on which to erect the plant, the capacity of which is withheld."

Accident to Steamer.

Boston, Aug. 12.—The Plant line steamer Halifax, Captain Pye, from Charlottetown, Port Hawkesbury and Halifax, N. S., struck a ledge off Minots light, while coming into port in a thick fog, early to-day. She freed herself, however, and was beached in a sinking condition. Tugs and lighters have gone from here for passengers and baggage.

For Well People.

An Easy Way to Keep Well.



It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.

The all important thing is to keep the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.

Prof. Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject; he says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary, I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets.

"My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestive, peptones and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice.

"I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and strong."

Men and women past fifty years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are found in every well regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way into popular favor.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized packages at 50 cents and for a weak stomach a fifty-cent package will often do fifty dollars worth of good.

ESTRADA PALMA.

Why He Does Not Want to Be President of Cuba.

Havana, Aug. 9.—Senor Estrada Palma, in the course of a long letter to Senor Figuerdo, which was published here yesterday, makes the following statement:

"I told General Gomez that a man like myself, of independent character, and without pretensions, except for the moral good of the country, would not have courage enough to be a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, because the state of feeling and opinion in the island is disjointed and because political parties there are based upon local affini. If the president does not have congress behind him, he will fail utterly.

"Moreover, it is to be supposed that the future president will have to plan the government, and, if he is to carry his program into effect, he will need the support of both houses of the legislature. But the state of opinion in both houses is likely to be more disjointed even than the opinions of the so-called politi at parties. As important matters will have to be dealt with by the first government of Cuba, such as treaties, the relations with the United States, and the payment of the army, there is likely to be a great deal of trouble and disagreement. If the president does have congress behind him, he will fail utterly.

"Then, also, the constitution is calculated to prevent unity of action, because the governors of provinces are to be elected by popular vote, and the secretaries will be responsible as well as the president. If therefore, the president does not count upon a majority in both houses it is not likely that any honest patriot will care to undertake the presidential office. Self negation and the most devoted patriotism cannot be expected to make him abandon his own dignity."

Senor Palma says that steps should be taken to unify effort and opinion in Cuba and to obtain a basis of agreement as to a presidential candidate. So that, if elected, he may have some chance of successful administration.

CUBAN TOBACCO.

Havana, Aug. 12.—The Cigarmakers' union yesterday published a statement regarding the conditions of the cigar and tobacco trade between Cuba and the United States. This statement asserts that the union does not desire to injure American cigarmakers, but that the present duties are killing the Cuban cigar and tobacco trade. It goes on to point out that the Cuban government will probably not be ready before the present congress adjourns, but that, nevertheless, this fact need not prevent the granting of concessions urgently needed before the next crop. Last year, according to the statement, the United States only imported 41,000,000 Cuban cigars, as against 6,500,000,000 American-made cigars consumed in the United States. With a duty of $2.25 per pound, and without an ad valorem duty, Havana cigars costing $24 per thousand could be sold in the United States for ten cents each.

With reference to the duties on wrappers and fillings, the statement asks for a reduction of 50 per cent. It also requests the removal of all duty on cut tobacco.

ENGLAND OUR FRIEND.

New York, Aug. 12.—Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N., spoke last night in the Church of the Strangers, this city, on "Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy." Incidentally he told a story bearing on the relations of England toward the United States during the Spanish-American war. He said, in this connection:

"Though not being a lover of war, I think that many of us have learned to thank God that the conflict with Spain was ever forced upon us. It has shown the world what we are. We can also thank Him for the love of England in that matter, for, although we knew of England's friendship, perhaps you have no idea of the extent of her friendship or her love. This last winter, when at Barbadoes, we found the West Indies British fleet there, and invited one of the British naval officers of high rank on board our ship to dine with us. The conversation turned on the powers opposed to us during the war with Spain, and the British officer exclaimed:

"'Gentlemen, perhaps you all know that England was with you, but you have no idea of what England really did for you. I was on leave when the Spanish-American war broke out, and, together with several other officers, was immediately ordered back to duty. We had at two points 63 of our ships waiting to be ordered out in case of any naval demonstration being made against the United States by the other powers. If any such demonstration had been made, we would have headed them off."

BANISHMENT

To Be the Fate of Boers Who Do Not Surrender.

London, Aug. 9.—A parliamentary paper has been issued containing the proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener August 7, in accordance with instructions from the imperial government, the governments of Cape Colony and Natal concurring.

"The proclamation says:

"All commandants, field cornets and leaders of armed bands, being burghers of the late republics, and still engaged in resisting his majesty's forces, whether in the Orange Colony, the Transvaal or other portions of his majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal shall, unless they surrender before September 15, be permanently banished from South Africa. The cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field, who have not surrendered by September 15, shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property, removable and immovable, in the two colonies."

The preliminary correspondence shows that the proclamation is based upon suggestions which the government of Natal forwarded to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, July 24, and that the date, September 15, was recommended by Lord Kitchener.

The reasons of the government for the proclamation of Lord Kitchener of August 7, are set forth in a preamble to the proclamation, as follows:

"Whereas, the late Orange Free State and South African Republic have been annexed to his majesty's dominions; and,

"Whereas, his majesty's forces are and have been for some considerable time in complete possession of the seats of the government of both the aforesaid territories, with their public offices and the whole machinery of administration, as well as of all the principal towns and the whole of the railways; and,

"Whereas, a great majority of the burghers of the two late republics to the number of 35,000, exclusive of those who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners or have submitted to his majesty's government, and are living peaceably in towns and camps under control of his majesty's forces; and,

"Whereas, the burghers of the late republics still in arms are not only few in number, but have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war, and are devoid of regular military organization, and are, therefore, unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organized resistance to his majesty's forces in any part of the country; and,

"Whereas, these burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isolated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property, and to damage railway and telegraph lines; and

"Whereas, the country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and industrial pursuits; and,

"Whereas, his majesty's government is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflicting ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants, who are anxious to live in peace and earn a livelihood for themselves and their families; and,

"Whereas, it is just to proceed against those still resisting, and especially against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness, and are instigating their fellow burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his majesty's government."

Then follows the proclamation as given above.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, Aug. 13.—In a long dispatch issued last night regarding the operations of various columns, Lord Kitchener said:

"I am glad to be able to send you the largest return I have yet had for one week. Since August 5 the columns report 39 Boers killed, 20 wounded—including Commandant Moll, dangerously—685 prisoners, including Wolmarans, late chairman of the first volksraad, 85 surrenders, including Commandant Devilliers, and the capture of 24,400 rounds of ammunition, 754 wagons, 5,580 horses, and large quantities of stock. Most of the captures were made in the Orange River Colony."

In the course of a description of the operations Lord Kitchener says that General French, in Cape Colony, is "gradually driving the enemy's scattered bands northward."

PEACE ENVOY RELEASED.

London, Aug. 12.—Lord Kitchener has cabled a confirmation of the report of the release of the peace envoy Andries Wessels, who was said to have been shot. Wessels was a prisoner in Gen. Celliers' lagaar, near Kaalfontein, which the British recently surprised and captured.

Blockhouse Captured.

London, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria today, says:

"A block-house near Brandfort (Orange River Colony) was rushed and captured by the Boers, after severe fighting, the night of August 7.

"Ellio has captured 70 prisoners and large quantities of stock and wagons, which he is sending in. No details have been received."

Kruger's Condition.

London, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Rotterdam says the mental condition of Mr. Kruger is causing serious apprehension. A specialist in nervous diseases has been summoned by telegraph from Berlin.

AMERICAN COAL.

London, Aug. 10.—Referring to the facilities given in French harbors and on French railways for the transportation of American coal to the Swiss frontier, the Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"It is pretty certain that this will enable American coal to be offered cheaper than German coal; and the Swiss manufacturers who have hitherto bought German coal, will highly welcome the American product."

WALDERSEE'S ARRIVAL.

Homburg, Aug. 10.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee arrived here at 9 o'clock; he was met at the railroad station by Emperor William, the crown prince, Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick and Count Von Buelow. His majesty's greeting of the field marshal and the officers accompanying him was most affectionate. He kissed Von Waldersee on both cheeks. At the castle the empress welcomed the field marshal.

Eight families in a craft of their own make started for Alabama by way of the drainage canal to begin colony on Fish river.

Bar of gold bullion valued at $20,000 disappeared while on way from Unalaska to San Francisco.

Given Away Free of Charge

I will gladly send any man by return mail, postpaid, Free of Charge, 1000 Extra Strong Nervous Debility Pills. They are Worth their Weight in Gold for all Nervous, Stomach, Heart, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Rheumatic Troubles. They have saved the lives of Thousands of Weak, Nervous Sufferers, who, but for their timely use would have been in their graves to-day. I believe I have the best all-round family medicine in the world to-day, and I make the above offer in order to get it thoroughly introduced and advertised in the shortest possible time.

Mention this paper and enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and you will receive the 1000 Nerve Tonic Pills by return mail. Address at once, Allen W. Ward, Box 527, Avon, N. Y., U. S. A.

Every reader of the Blade should answer at once.

VENEZUELA.

War Between Her and Colombia Going On.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Aug. 9.—The Venezuelan government announces that a new Colombian invasion occurred yesterday morning near Colon.

The invading force is commanded by the Colombian minister of war.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Neither the state nor navy departments were able to throw any light upon the press dispatch from Willemstad, stating that the Venezuelan government announced that a new Colombian invasion occurred yesterday near Colon. It was pointed out, however, that Colon is far removed from the Venezuelan border and under the circumstances it is probable that word "invasion" is used in the sense of an uprising, and does not refer to an invasion of the Venezuelan border, as that would be physically impossible near Colon. Another explanation suggested was that the Colon mentioned was not that on the isthmus, but some obscure place along the Venezuelan frontier. The maps fail to disclose such a place, however, or any name akin to it.

No further official reports have come regarding the situation on the isthmus and the officials appear content to rest for the present with what has already been done in preparing to protect American interests. They do not regard the situation as serious, but desire to be ready if it should become serious. The battleship Wisconsin had not reported her departure to the navy department during the early part of the day, but it is expected that she will be on her way south very soon. As San Francisco is over 3,000 miles from Panama the battleship probably will proceed further down the coast, probably to San Diego, Cal., and there await developments on the isthmus.

The navy department has not yet decided whether Commander Nathan Sargent will take the Machias all the way to the isthmus or be succeeded by some other officer.

REAL AIM

Of Venezuela Is to Bring Colombia and Ecuador Under Its Rule.

New York, Aug. 12.—A copy of a manifesto issued by General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, the active chief of the Colombian insurrection, at Maracaibo, has just been received in this city. The importance of this document lies in the statement made by General Uribe, in its closing paragraph, that he is fighting now for the reunion of the great Colombia as the federation of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador was known previous to 1830. This, he says, was the ambition of Liberator General Simon Bolivar. In this manifesto, General Uribe specifies the object of the revolution, also telling what induced him to return to the front after he had declared himself out of the rebellion. He says that the Bogota government did not reciprocate his peace manifesto, issued last April, with a single act of justice, clemency or the most insignificant measure showing its honest intention to substitute the purely military regime on which it founded for some other having the semblance of legitimacy."

Then General Uribe recalls a long list of cruelties perpetrated by the government, and adds:

"Thus it is plain that they (the clericals) want to add humiliation to conquest and extermination to humiliation. So, with cruelty and shame on one side, and death with honor on the other, our choice is to fight desperately on and without respite. Since our oppressors do not consent to loosen our chains, let us smash them to pieces or perish in the attempt."

HOPEFUL MESSAGE FROM PANAMA

Acting Governor Declares Many Reports Were Untrue.

New York, Aug. 13.—Senor Arturo de Brigard, consul general of Colombia in this city, has received the following cable dispatch from Acting Governor Aristides, of Panama: "Traffic continues unhindered. Predatory warfare carried on around railroad has produced no alarm. General situation is satisfactory."

The railroad referred to in this message is that owned by the Panama Railroad Company for the protection of which President J. Edward Simmons has asked this government to send a warship.

Consul General de Brigard characterized as untrue the assertion by the revolutionists that they have 8,000 men under arms in the department of Panama.

"It is also untrue," he said, "that the government has done nothing to conciliate the Liberals. President Marroquin has issued several decrees guaranteeing freedom.

"The government does not, as has been stated, persecute the families of the revolutionists. In fact the family of General Uribe-Uribe is in Bogota enjoying the same privileges as mine would were they there."

The steamer Alene has just arrived from Cartagena. One of her officers said: "Very little news is permitted to get out, although it is known on the coast that some desperate fighting has recently taken place in the interior."

Legation Will Leave.

Willemstad, Curacoa, Aug. 12.—The Colombian minister and all the members of the Colombian legation will leave Caracas to-day for a temporary absence. There has been no rupture of diplomatic relations, however, between Colombia and Venezuela.

William R. Russell, the United States charge d'affaires, will take care of Colombian interests.

DROUTH IN ITALY.

London, Aug. 10.—Telegrams from Rome to-day say nothing like the heat-wave which is scorching all Italy has been known within living memory. The thermometer in many parts of the country registers 43 Centigrade in the shade. The vineyards in whole districts have been shriveled up by the sirocco and ruined to the very roots, as though set on fire. The air in the province of Syracuse is barely respirable, and the seawater is so warm that bathing has been abandoned. The people have been forced to sleep in the open air.

QUAY QUESTION SETTLED.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.—As a result of the firm attitude adopted by the French embassador, M. Constans, in an audience with the Sultan Friday, the situation in regard to the French claims is clearing, and it is understood that it is practically that the quay company shall enjoy the rights under the concession as demanded by France.

Alfonso Vincenzo blown to pieces last night by an explosion of dynamite or a bomb in the alley in the rear of 472 South Clark street, Chicago. Two persons in a room in the building severely hurt. Cause of the accident a mystery.

Be a strong vigorous man among men.

This Grand Free Offer

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such as impotency, varicocele, spermatorrhoea, etc., yield at once to its magic influence. We give away only a limited number of these Belts. IT WILL CURE YOU then your friends will each want one and from those sales we will make our profit. Write to-day in confidence, telling all about your case and the Belt will be sent you absolutely free at once. Address

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It is yours for the asking without one cent of cost. This is no deposit scheme; no 30 days trial scheme; no scheme of any kind to get money out of you. You simply send your name and address and we send you the Belt. It is yours to keep forever and we under no circumstance ask for or accept any money for it either now or in the future. This is a plain simple positive statement of facts. We guarantee it

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Five minutes trial will prove to you its power; a week's wearing of it will restore to you all lost vigor, bring to you the energy and manhood which is your birthright. All forms of

Nervous, Sexual, Urinary, Kidney and Liver Diseases,

The New Toledo Blade
Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and worn-out ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is sold cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

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Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

Interesting Review of the Conditions in the Empire.

Washington, Aug. 9.—An interesting report has been received at the State department from Consul General Bellows, at Yokohama, which covers the commerce of Japan for 1900, and, aside from statistics, gives a comprehensive insight into conditions in Japan other than these of trade.

The year 1900, says Mr. Bellows, was an unfavorable one to commerce and manufacture in Japan, but nevertheless statistics show an increase in the total trade of the empire over 1899 and 1898. Japan's total exports in 1900 aggregated in value $101,806,137, and 21.9 per cent of this amount came to the United States, or $26,175,965 worth. The imports from the United States amounted to $31,250,976, making the entire volume of trade between the two countries nearly $57,500,000. The United States takes each year three-fourths of Japan's tea, nearly all floor matting and more than half her raw silk, and leads as a purchaser in many other lines. On the other hand Japan gets nearly one-half of her raw cotton from the United States, and most of her locomotives and other machinery, leather, kerosene and other oils and flour.

Mr. Bellows says that constantly filled electric cars traverse the streets of Kyoto, but are in fact so crowded by the working classes that the wealthier people will employ the picturesque jinrikisha, pending better accommodations. An electric line has been projected at Tokyo and also at Yokohama, but work has not begun.

One of the most hopeful features of the situation in Japan, says the consul general, is the recognition by her educated classes of the fact that cheap labor cannot compete with machinery, and the agitation of questions of policy with regard to labor, machinery and foreign capital is expected to bring about beneficial changes in the near future.

The importation of sugar into Japan, which fell off considerably in 1899, has increased again to nearly the amount for 1898, when the Philippine islands were an important source of supply, and Mr. Bellows states that when these islands are pacified, the rehabilitation of the sugar trade with the

ADMIRAL EVANS

Formally Reprimanded by the Navy Department.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The navy department has acted upon the complaint made by the Hon. William E. Chandler against Read Admiral Bobley D. Evans. It has reprimanded the admiral and the following letter has been addressed to him:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1901.—Sir:—The Honorable William E. Chandler, president of the Spanish treaty claims commission, lately a senator of the United States and formerly secretary of the navy, has complained to the department, as you are aware, of certain strictures upon himself in your book entitled, 'A Sailors Log.'

"The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1884) secretary of the navy.

"The text of your book, it is not necessary here to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you speak offensively of Secretary Chandler's action; that you impugn his motives, and otherwise traduce him in respect in orders given you by the secretary in the discharge of duties of his office.

"You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the navy department because of orders given to him by that official, is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer of the navy. If tolerated, it would unquestionably prove subversive of the discipline. It would tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. To act is the more reprehensible in this instance, because of your long experience in the service.

"It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

"A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler.

"Respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,

"Acting Secretary."

"Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., Washington D. C."

Former Secretary Chandler was notified of the action of the department in the following letter:

"Navy Department,

"Washington, Aug. 9, 1901.

"Hon. William E. Chandler,

"Waterloo, N. H.

"Sir:—Referring to recent correspondence upon the subject of alleged strictures made by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, upon the conduct and motives of the secretary of the navy in 1884, published in his book, entitled 'A Sailor's Log,' I have the honor to inform you that the department regards this act of Admiral Evans as deserving of reproof.

"Accordingly, the department has censured that officer, as will appear from a copy of letter to him of this date, herewith enclosed.

"I have the honor to be,

"Yours respectfully,

"F. W. HACKETT,

"Acting Secretary."

Admiral Evans has acknowledged, under date of August 10, 1901, his receipt of the letter of Acting Secretary Hackett.

EVANS' FRIENDS.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans' friends in Washington, especially officers of the navy, are very angry over the action of the acting-secretary of the navy in censuring Evans for his strictures upon ex-Senator Chandler without at least giving him an opportunity to offer an explanation of his conduct. Officers of the navy see in the summary punishment of Evans the establishment of a precedent which they say is likely to work hardship to themselves and their successors in the future.

Admiral Evans himself has nothing to say about the action of Mr. Hackett. He is taking his medicine philosophically and evidently with the reflection that his book has received a priceless advertisement. No effort is to be made to force Evans to withdraw the book from the market.

Naval officers are privately expressing their views of Hackett in no uncertain way, and that official will find before he has been in the department much longer that he is under the ban of the clique that has been having pretty much its own way for several years. It developed last night that Rear Admiral Evans did not see a copy of the ex-Senator Chandler's letter of July 15 until yesterday afternoon. In fact, he did not know there was such a letter in existence. In that letter Mr. Chandler reviews the history of the Evans-Folger controversy and concludes with the following masterly fling at the rear admiral.

"It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

"It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

"Far be it from me, however, to say that Admiral Evans has been unduly favored by any administration. When I fully examine the aforesaid book, The Sailor's Log, my pride in the glory which came to my country through the naval victories of the war with Spain is unbounded, and when I read his frank admission that he almost alone in 1882 changed our naval construction from wooden to steel ships, and thus originated our new navy; in December, 1887, induced Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to prepare the navy for the approaching storm of war; in 1898 persuaded, you with A.r. Roosevelt's assistance, to provide our fleet in Cuban waters with torpedo boat destroyers and guard boats, and, above all, on July 3, 1898, commanding the battleship Iowa, discovered Cervera's fleet coming out of Santiago harbor and destroyed it,' I feel that liberal allowance should be made by all true Americans for any mistakes in the smaller transactions of life which may be made by our greatest self-confessed and self-recorded naval hero of the war of 1898."

PROTOCOL AGREED TO.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The state department has received a cablegram from Mr. Rockhill, at Pekin, reporting that the draft of the final protocol has been agreed to. A tariff of 5 per cent ad valorem, effective, will be put in force two months after signing of the final protocol, excepting on goods shipped within ten days after the final signing and will continue until the conversion to specific rates has been effected by the export commission. The Chinese free list will include rice, foreign cereals and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin. This inclusion of flour in the free list is of much importance, particularly to Pacific coast shippers.

NO MONEY.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the treasury, has decided that there is no appropriation available for the purchase of additional lands for the extension of the naval coaling station at Pago Pago harbor, Tutuila, as recommended by the bureau of yards and docks and equipment, navy department.

Commuted.

Washington, Aug. 7.—President McKinley has commuted the sentence of Private Frederick Morris, of Company K, Forty-ninth volunteers, to life imprisonment, which he will serve in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Morris was convicted of murder by a courtmartial at Tuguegarao, Luzon, and sentenced to death.

Prof. Wiley, chemist for the department of agriculture, declared spices greatly adulterated.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

WAR VESSELS

Sent to the Isthmus of Panama on Both Sides.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The state department has received a communication from J. Edward Simmons, of New York, president of the Panama Railroad company, expressing apprehension of trouble along the isthmus, and suggesting that an American warship be sent to the Pacific side at Panama as well as to the Atlantic side at Colon. The Machias has already been ordered to Colon, but no steps have as yet been taken concerning the suggestion as to the Pacific side.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The position of the United States as to maintaining free traffic across the isthmus of Panama was fully defined in 1885, when extensive naval operations were carried on there. An outbreak somewhat similar to the present one occurred early in the year, and the insurgents captured Panama and burned Aspinwall. When traffic became effectually blocked the United States determined to act, and the North Atlantic squadron, under Rear Admiral Jouette, was sent to the Isthmus. At the same time the navy department sent an expeditionary force from New York, consisting of 750 seamen and marines, commanded by Commander B. H. McCalla, and including three Gatlings, and three three-inch rifled guns. Admiral Jouette arrived at the Isthmus April 10, and at once landed marines and issued orders to open transit across the Isthmus. Two armored cars, fitted with Howitzers, Gatlings and Hotchkiss guns were sent over the line, clearing the way and making the entire transit. Garrisons of marines were placed at Aspinwall and Mattachin, the latter place being where the revolutionists have now held up a train, according to Consul Gudger's dispatch of yesterday. Commander McCalla's expedition established headquarters at Panama. Here the revolutionary leader, Aizpuru, was in full control, and was erecting barricades, expecting a battle with the Colombian army. Commander McCalla acted energetically, and gathering his full force, occupied Panama on April 24, arrested Aizpuru and the other leaders, and held them prisoners until an agreement was signed that fighting should not take place within the city. Three days later the Colombian army arrived, and at a conference between the government generals, Aizpuru and Admiral Jouette, the insurgents capitulated. All of the United States forces were then withdrawn, and were back in New York on May 16. The secretary of the navy in reporting the incident, pointed out that the action of the navy was carefully confined to enforcing treaty stipulations for free transit across the isthmus, and that our interference ceased the moment this object had been accomplished. President Cleveland's message to Congress and the correspondence of Secretary Bayard, also made clear that the sole purpose of the United States in employing force was to fulfill its guaranty under the treaty of 1846 to keep the transit open across the isthmus.

The present trouble on the Isthmus is far less formidable than that of 1885, but the procedure is made clear in case the insurgents obstruct traffic. There is no present purpose of sending a ship down from the Pacific side.

NAVAL CLAIMS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The annual report of the auditor for the navy department shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, there were settled 6,695 accounts and claims. During the same period that were examined 159,658 vouchers as against 147,436 the previous year, while the amounts allowed were $74,649,110, as against $61,971,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. This shows an increase of more than 8 per cent in vouchers examined over last year and 58 per cent over the fiscal year 1899, and an increase of allowance over last year of $12,678,115.

The decrease in the number of claims settled is attributable to the fact that in 1900 there were over 8,000 "two months extra pay" claims settled incident to the Spanish war.

Nearly twice the number of prize claims were settled this year as there were last. The distributive lists of twenty-two prizes have been prepared, in which fifty vessels of the navy participated. These claims are well up-to-date.

Judgments, "bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels," have been received from the court of claims for Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; Manzanillo, June 30 and July 18, 1898; Nipe Bay, July 21, 1898, and Mariel, Cuba, July 4 and 5, 1898, in which 24 vessels are interested. The list of the first has been prepared for distribution.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Miss Estelle Reel, national superintendent of Indian schools, has completed a uniform course of study for the Indian school service. The course treats of 31 subjects, designed to train the Indian to become self-supporting. Aside from the literary branches, it embraces a course in agriculture, baking, basketry, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooking, dairying, engineering, gardening, harness making, housekeeping, laundering, painting, sewing, shoemaking, tailoring and upholstering.

This course has been in preparation for the past three years and embodies Miss Reel's ideas of the needs of the Indian and of the Indian school service gleaned from personal observation in the field, together with the views of the various superintendents and Indian workers of the United States, many of whom have spent a score of years in the work. This is the first course of study in book form, and the most comprehensive introduced into the Indian schools.

OUR FRUITS ABROAD.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the treasury, in a letter to the secretary of agriculture, has held that the agricultural department may, as suggested, enter into co-operative arrangements with dealers and exporters of fruit whereby the department shall guarantee to them a definite minimum net return per package on fruit picked, packed, shipped and sold under the direction of the pomologist of the department through the ordinary channels of trade. The purpose of the department is to investigate the foreign market conditions with a view to increasing the sale of American fruits in the markets of Europe.

Want Coffee Duty.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Interior department has received a resolution passed by the Hawaiian legislature praying that Congress impose a duty on all coffee imported from other countries, "and in this way protect that industry in Hawaii and other parts of the United States."

J. R. Woods asked government to evict squatters from his homestead entry at Lawton, O. T.

TRADE BARRIERS ARE DOWN

American Cereals and Flour Are Included in the Free List of the Tariff.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Mr. Rockhill's advices that cereals and flour have been included in the free list of the Chinese tariff, is regarded as an important provision, owing to the growth of American exports of wheat and flour to China.

In 1899, these amounted to $2,298,033, which was almost double the shipments of the preceding year. The trade has continued to increase, and the Pacific coast interests have looked forward to supplying China with a considerable part of her consumption of wheat and flour, most of which, heretofore, has gone from Atlantic ports, around the Horn. Recently the commercial organizations on the Pacific coast forwarded representations to Washington, showing that a five per cent effective tariff on flour would work considerable injury to this trade. It appears, now, from Mr. Rockhill's dispatch, that the five per cent tariff on this article has been wiped out, and that hereafter it will go to China free of duty. The American shipments of rye and the other articles mentioned, are not very large, and the inclusion of rice on the free list is chiefly due to China's need of this staple food. Owing to the frequency of drought and famine in China, the local product of rice often has been curtailed, and it has been necessary to meet the tremendous demand by allowing rice to come in free of duty from Siam and other rice-producing countries.

CASE OF A JUDGE.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Judge A. S. Humphreys, of the first circuit United States court of Hawaii yesterday had a conference with Attorney-General Knox. Some time ago the bar association of Hawaii filed with the attorney-general a complaint against Judge Humphrey alleging, among other things, arbitrary and unjust treatment of members of the bar, and specifying the arrest of three well known attorneys upon a charge of contempt of court. The sentence, however, was not executed and subsequently the accused were pardoned by the governor. On the other hand, it is said, a large number of letters have been received here testifying to the uprightness and integrity of Judge Humphrey, and other testimony bearing upon the case is expected here very soon. It is understood that the bar association of Hawaii will follow up the complaint by formal charges and then the matter will be taken up by the department of justice and disposed of. It is intimated by persons in a position to have knowledge of the subject that the complaints against Judge Humphreys are a result of the antagonism that has existed for some time between the new Federal officials and the old regime. Judge Humphreys will remain here some days.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN CUBA

Washington, Aug. 10.—The division of insular affairs of the war department has prepared a statement of receipts from all sources at the several custom houses in the island of Cuba for the six months ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1899 and 1900.

The statement shows that the total receipts from custom sources during the six months ended June 30, 1901, were $7,947,805; for the six months ended June 30, 1899, $6,916,861, and for the six months ended June 30, 1900, $8,090,522.

The collections at the port of Havana cover the greater portion of the receipts and for the periods named were, in 1901, $5,601,601; in 1900, $6,125,444.

Cienfuegos comes next with $685,248, followed by Santiago with $550,289, for the six months ending June 30, 1901.

For the other years the amounts are somewhat smaller at both these ports.

SIEGLE'S CLAIM.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The second largest claim yet filed with the Spanish treaty claims commission has been presented by Francis Seigle, an American citizen, resident in Cuba. His claim amounts to $872,427. Seigle says that in 1896 his plantation was worth $1,000,000, but by reason of the depredations of the Spanish troops he is now reduced to absolute want. He states that he, himself, was compelled to leave the island and went to New York. Later, his family, owing to the persecutions of the Spanish troops, were compelled to accept the courtesies of the British consul who spirited them away, they finally joining him in New York.

SAMPSON'S RELIEF.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Having in view the possibility of the application of Admiral W. T. Sampson for relief from duty as commandant of the Boston navy yard, pending his retirement, the navy department officials have selected an officer for assignment to that duty. The admiral has been in delicate health for some time, and it would not surprise the officials here should he seek an early relief from duty. Thus far, the admiral has made no request for relief. The name of the officer selected to succeed him has not been announced.

Silk in the Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A comparative statement giving the imports of silk manufactures into the Philippines during the years 1899 and 1900 has been prepared in the division of insular affairs of the war department.

The total imports of manufactures of silk into the Philippines during the year 1900 amounted to $385,984, as against $183,100 for 1899, an increase in favor of 1900 of 111 per cent. The imports of this commodity from the United States, while comparatively small, increased from $361 in 1899 to $1,140 in 1900, or 216 per cent.

THE SHAMROCK HERE.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Shamrock II, Sir Thomas J. Lipton's second challenger for America's cup, in tow of her consort, the big steam yacht Erin, arrived off Sandy Hook lightship shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and anchored for the night just inside the lightship half an hour later. A newspaper tug and the tugboat James R. Lawrence, with David Barrie, Sir Thomas' personal representative in this country, aboard, had been cruising off Sandy Hook for two days, awaiting the appearance of the foreign cup-hunter.

Government to establish a colony for lepers on the island of Barri, north of Luzon. It is two miles long and a mile wide, and in a favorable location.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PECKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

JUDGE ALLREAD

Thinks Steel Corporation a Trust Within Meaning of the Valentine Act

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Judge J. L. Allread, chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State L. C. Laylin, in the absence of Secretary Laylin, says that the department has begun to make investigation into the legal status of the United States Steel company long before the present trouble with its employes began. The department wishes to know how to class the corporation as it has to deal with it. Judge Already said that it was the opinion of Secretary Laylin that the concern was either a foreign corporation and should qualify before attempting to do business in this state, or it was a trust within the meaning of the Ohio anti-trust act, and this being so, the charters of the constituent companies in this state ought to be annulled.

He said that a letter would be sent to the officers of the trust this week, requesting them to explain the legal status of the concern to the department.

Good lawyers here say that the company is safe from any of the laws of this state. A majority of the stock of the Ohio companies has been bought by the United States Steel Company. This is permissible by the laws of New Jersey, under which the United States Steel Company is incorporated, and though the Ohio laws do not permit it, they can only deny it to companies incorporated under Ohio laws.

CADILLAC---INDADER

Races for the Yachting Supremacy of the Great Lakes.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—With a light southeast breeze, as much to Invader's liking as was yesterday's, the Cadillac and her rival left their moorings at 10:15 a. m. and maneuvered about the starting point.

Associated Press Despatch Boat Perfection.—The race started with an unfortunate occurrence which caused flags of protestation to be raised from both yachts. Cadillac crossed the line at 11 a. m., on the port tack, Invader following a few seconds later, amid the cheers of spectators on shore. Invader crossed on starboard tack but so close were the rivals that this manoeuver forced the Detroiter to come about. As she was right on the buoy, Invader fouled her, running on Cadillac's starboard quarter.

Captain Jarvis hoisted the protest flag and Skipper Thompson, of Cadillac, did likewise.

Cadillac had windward position at the start. Invader pointed higher but could not foot fast enough to cross ahead of her and so came about under Cadillac's stern at 11:04:45, followed by Cadillac at 11:05.

Cadillac blanketed Invader and Invader came about again on port tack and at 11:06 Cadillac came about.

At 11:08 Cadillac tried to cross Invader's bow, but was forced to go about, both skippers showing great skill in jockeying.

Invader pointed higher than Cadillac, and was to windward, but Cadillac footed faster and was a few lengths ahead.

While Invader had the right of way, being on starboard tack, it seems Cadillac may have a protest on her part, as Invader was forcing her on the buoy.

At 11:1:30 Cadillac, after being spoken by the judges' boat, turned back.

At 11:20, Invader came about on port tack, ran to Cadillac, and announced that the Detroiter had been disqualified by the judges. Commodore Shaw, who was following on the yacht Truant, came up, however, and ordered Thompson to proceed over the course. Thompson shook out the reef he had taken, and started in pursuit of Invader, which was by that time well ahead on the port tack, beating for the south buoy.

Cadillac held in shore, following the second start at 12:06, and stood out towards the fleeting Canadian. Invader rounded the buoy at 12:28:23, and there she crossed Cadillac's course.

The Detroiter turned about and started back for her moorings. The Milwaukee, having followed the course, took up the race when the Cadillac dropped out, apparently to give the spectators at the east a taste of what they came for. Many did not notice the change, looking from a distance, and supposed the third race was still on. The Milwaukee turned the buoy a few lengths behind her competitor, and clung close to her during the first half of the second leg, both running freely before the wind. The judges were asked to give their reasons for disqualifying the Cadillac. Judge Warner replied that the yachting hope of Michigan had fouled the Invader and was therefore disqualified. He said the Cadillac had no right to the position she held at the start. When asked if Thompson would not have fouled the buoy had he not come about out of the Invader's way to prevent the foul, he said:

"You know as well as I, and knew as much about it as they did."

He admitted that the Cadillac had shown protest flags.

Commodore Shaw, owner of the Cadillac said, when asked if he had ordered the Cadillac to continue the race, that he had done so merely for the sake of practice. When asked if his skipper had a good point of protest against the Invader, he said he was not in a position to see. He said he did not wish to interfere with the judges.

The first race was sailed Saturday, Cadillac winning in a stiff breeze. On Monday the second race resulted in Invader winning in a light breeze. The contest is the best three in five races.

UNREST IN CHINA.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 7.—The steamer Queen Adelaide brings news that the Tien Chuan Lui rising is growing. A report has reached the French forces in Pekin from Cheng Fu to the effect that a large number of defeated soldiers of Tung Fuh Siang, being combined with Lian Chwang Hui, have unfurled, in the government premises of Shen Chow, many banners with the motto, "Sweep China and Destroy Aliens." receipt of a report that Tung Fuh Siang has started a rebellion and is marching on Sian, says a Shanghai paper, the Chinese court has enlisted braves in order to prevent him. The braves of the two provinces of Shen Sai and Honen have now gathered and their number have reached some fifteen or sixteen battalions already, but they are devoid of good weapons. The governors are ordered to procure good weapons for them at once.

The Nagasaki Press learns that General Gribski, the military governor of Blagovestchensk district, committed suicide July 14. He was returning in disgrace after endeavoring to explain away the massacre of thousands of Chinese by his Cossacks a year ago by the fact that the telegram "Fling Chinese across Amur," sent from St. Petersburg, was received in his absence, and interpreted "Fling Chinese in Amur."

Large loss of life has occurred in Japan because of floods. In the Iwasakai colliery 69 were drowned.

A Mexican Harem.

Denver, Col., Aug. 10.—Near Walsenburg, Col., there lives a rich Mexican with a little kingdom of his own and a large harem. The name of this emulator of the sultan of Turkey is Juan Dios Montez. Within his household he has forty beautiful girls, all his slaves.

J. R. Killian, a lawyer of Walsenburg, has made complaint to the governor and says the laws of Colorado are being violated by Montez and his people.

EMPRESS FREDERICK

Through Eternity She Sleeps Beside Her Husband.

Potsdam, Aug. 13.—The remains of the Dowager Empress Frederick were interred to-day beside those of her husband, in the mausoleum of Friedenskirche, near Potsdam.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, the bells of all the churches in Potsdam were tolled, with two intervals of rest. Shortly before 10:30, Emperor William, the other members of the imperial family and the visiting princes assembled in the royal hall at the Wild Park railroad station. The high court officials, military dignitaries, Count Von Buelow and other members of the cabinet, the Knights of the Black Eagle, assembled at 10:25 o'clock in an adjacent hall. Soon after 10 o'clock, the special train ordered by the emperor to bring the invited guests from Berlin reached Wild Park station. Among the guests, the foreign ambassadors made a striking figure, wearing their highest official uniforms. The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, however, was attired in simple black. He looked pale and weak, and showed traces of his recent bereavement by the death of his son.

At 10:30 the signal was given that the funeral train was approaching. Conversation, which had hitherto been carried on in suppressed tones, entirely ceased, and an air of great solemnity possessed the company. The train rolled in slowly and noiselessly.

Twenty non-commissioned officers of the dowager empress' Hussar regiment No. 2 came forward and bore the coffin to the royal hearse, which had, in the meanwhile, arrived from the new palace. Chamberlains and courtiers with the royal insignia participated in the transfer of the coffin from the funeral car to the hearse.

Slowly and solemnly the procession formed. Eight staff officers seized the reins of the eight splendid black horses attached to the hearse, and four Knights of the Black Eagle took hold of the points of the pall-cloth, while twelve royal chamberlains held the supports of the canopy covering the hearse, and four other courtiers held the cords from the corners. Flanking these, to the right and left, were two staff officers and twelve captains.

The procession formed in the shady avenue extending from Wind Park to the New Palace. The public had there the only opportunity to see the procession, but got only the slightest view of it, although immense crowds had assembled upon the streets intersecting the road at right angles and the people strained their necks to get a glimpse of the cortege. Preceding the hearse were squadrons of soldiers in marshals bearing the various insignias and orders of the dead empress. Among them was General Von Waldersee, who carried the dowager empress' crown. Numerous members of the imperial court and the court of the deceased empress also marched in the procession. Following the hearse came Emperor William, King Edward, the Crown Prince of Germany and the other royal princes and royal personages.

Then came the foreign ambassadors and ministers and personages from the emperors and empress' entourage, members of the government and the parliamentary bodies. The procession moved through the tree-arched avenue to the New Palace and then through the park to the Sans Souci garden, all of which were closed rigidly against the public though a few newspapermen were admitted by card.

When the procession started the bells in the Friedenskirche (Church of Peace) began tolling and all the other bells in Potsdam joined in.

When the procession reached the mausoleum adjacent to the Friedenskirche all those in the procession in advance of the hearse took up positions opposite the church.

When the coffin was borne across the threshold of the mausoleum the cathedral choir from Berlin intoned a solemn strophe.

Only the emperor and empress, the other members of the imperial family, King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the other members of the British royal party and the princes of the highest rank entered the mausoleum which is small. Dr. Persius, the chaplain, offered a prayer, after which the choir again sang.

When their majesties left the mausoleum the procession dissolved.

The empress, Queen Alexandra and the other ladies went in carriages direct from Wild Park to the mausoleum.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Officials Believe The Desperadoes Mistook the Local for The Treasure Train, "Katy Flyer."

Denison, Tex., Aug. 13.—Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train No. 3, south-bound, was held up at Caney Switch, I. T., at 1:30 a. m., to-day, by five men. Two miles north of Caney two men crawled over the tender, with pistols in hand, covered the engineer and fireman and commanded them to stop at Caney water tank. The men were joined by three others and a fusilade of shots fired alongside the train thoroughly alarmed the crew and passengers.

Postal Clerk Tulley was compelled to go through the train, carrying the sack in which the valuables were thrown.

Every passenger was robbed, and then the robbers turned their attention to the express cars. Both safes were blown open with dynamite and the contents secured. The baggage car was practically wrecked.

The amount stolen is not yet known, although the robbers got some valuable jewelry. They gave a diamond ring and shirt-studs to Engineer Lanaam.

After the work was done the robbers, who seemed to enjoy the situation, sat around and laughed over the matter. The whole affair was carried out without a hitch, and it is believed that the bandits were old hands at the business.

After holding the train two hours the robbers left, going east into the dense bottoms. The trainmen cut out the wrecked car and ran down to the Caney station, where they notified the officers in both directions. Within two hours posses of United States marshals with bloodhounds were on the trail, and it is rumored two of the men have been captured, but the reports lack confirmation.

The express company claim it lost nothing, and Conductor Dolan estimated the passengers' loss at or about $200.

The country surrounding Caney is gridironed with telephone wires, and if the robbers leave the bottoms they undoubtedly will be arrested or killed.

MRS. WILCOX.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—There was a scene on the steamship Zealandia on her last voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu, according to news by the Moana, because Capt. Dowdell, of the Oceanic liner, refused to allow Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the Hawaiian delegate to congress, to give a Hawaiian hula-hula dance in the saloon on the voyage. Mrs. Wilcox found a young woman who was an expert at the hula-hula dance and she arranged an entertainment. Capt. Dowdell looked in and seeing the wiggling dancer at once gave orders that such a scene was not to be repeated on board the steamship.

Gold-Bearing Copper.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 10.—An old-fashioned mining stampede has been started to the Big Snowy Mountains, 100 miles east of Helena, by the discovery of rich gold bearing copper and sand carrying free gold.

FRANCE WILL IMPORT WHEAT

She Will Need 56,000,000 Bushels to Cover Her Crop Shortage.

Washington, Aug. 13.—France has practically completed the harvesting of her wheat at about the time when it usually begins and it is no longer doubtful that there will be a very serious shortage. This information is conveyed to the state department in a report from Consul General Skinner, at Marseilles. It is the firm belief in some quarters, says the consul general, that France will have to become a grain importing nation of this commodity and the country will have to look abroad during the coming year for about 56,000,000 bushels.

About 20,000,000 bushels of soft wheat to make up this shortage is expected to come from the United States, provided prices keep slightly under or on a par with those of Russian wheat. Already at least one cargo of American wheat of the new crop is on its way to France and has been sold in small lots in order to disseminate information concerning the quality of the new crop the more rapidly. The French importers, says Mr. Skinner, hope that the Americans will not force prices to a point that will strengthen abnormally competition from Russia, and anticipate that the business of this year will be like that of 1898, when the French crop was short, and large quantities of wheat came from the United States.

AMERICAN CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF THE BOER WAR

London, Aug. 13.—At to-day's session of the South African compensation commission Newton Crane, counsel for the American claimants, made further representations regarding the claims of nine men who were expelled for complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts. Major General Sir John C. Ardagh, representing the foreign office, read documentary evidence from the military authorities, including a letter from Lord Kitchener, to the effect that United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay had been invited to visit the men in prison, and had declined to guarantee the integrity of these nine or their worthiness to be allowed to remain.

Then Gen. Ardagh read an affidavit alleging that James J. Maloney, of New York, one of the claimants, was an "extremely impecunious drunkard, and an associate of ex-convicts." Mr. Crane interposed, saying:

"I'll inquire into the truth of the statements, and if they are substantiated, the American government's pressure in regard to this claim will be circumscribed."

Chairman Milwain jocularly replied: "We won't go to war about this case."

One document asserted one of the claimant's whole property consisted of a baby carriage, a rocking horse, a stove and a few kitchen utensils.

Burns' Descendant.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Miss Jean Armour Burns-Brown, granddaughter of the great poet, Robert Burns, will visit with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, at Skibo Castle, Scotland, in the course of the present summer. She is strikingly like the portraits of the bard, and the Carnegies became interested in her through William R. Smith, superintendent of the National Botanical Gardens here.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 10.—Bradstreet's says:

Despite some irregularity, due to the occurrence of corn damage reports from the eastern surplus producing states, and the formal launching of the much heralded general steel workers' strike, the aggregate business the county over seems to be of a good, and in most sections unprecedented, volume for this season of the year. Changes where noted for the week have been rather of tone than of actual demand, and it is in this matter of tone or sentiment, that the favorable developments have arisen. All available measures of supply, demand and movement point to the business done in July having exceeded anything transacted in any similar mid-summer month. This, too, despite the exceptionally hot weather, drouth, strike talk and similar conditions unfavorable to business extension.

Cereal prices have been rather irregular, but the main tendency has been upward, partly because of renewed crop damage reports as to corn, "frosts" having already begun to be sighted by nervous estimators. The main strength of wheat, however, lies in the continued heavy export business, the clearances this week were enormous, and far in excess of any previous week on record, and the rather smaller volume of receipts of winter wheat.

Hog products weakened early in the week in sympathy with the corn market, but steadied later without however regaining the early loss. The world's statistical position of lard is a very strong one.

New features are scarce in the iron and steel trade. The strike is still the great central feature, around which revolve high premium prices for plates, bars and sheets, and tinned plates. Black plate will be imported and tinned here. Structural material not affected as yet by the strike, is in very heavy demand, and producers are being hard pressed to meet orders.

The textiles show little change on the week. Cotton goods have been firmly held despite the quiet and even dull condition of business at first hands. The eastern jobbing business in prints, ginghams and cotton goods generally has been of good volume, though smaller than expected, possibly because of crop and strike talk. Print cloths are easier, though not quotably lower, owing to the formal dissolution of the selling committee plan at Fall River. Recent reorders of men's wear fall weights are giving the mills plenty of occupation, and, as manufacturers are meeting the lower price for spring weights set by the principal interest, a good volume of business is being done in those goods. Women's wear goods, particularly the plainer sorts, have been liberally ordered. Wool is firm and manufacturers are steady buyers.

Business failures in the United States number 185, as against 160 last week, 172 in this week a year ago, 156 in 1899, 157 in 1898 and 214 in 1897.

Canadian failures number 29 as against 18 last week, 20 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899, 33 in 1898 and 31 in 1897.

COTTON CROP BETTER THAN FOR THREE YEARS

New York, Aug. 13.—A St. Louis special to the Herald says: Conservative reviews of the cotton crop situation have been made in the principal states of the cotton belt, all tending to show that there has been no great impairment of conditions on account of the drought.

The crop in Mississippi far surpasses any that has been raised since 1897, and the government report places its general condition at five points above the ten years' average.

Louisiana has a crop that is far better than that of 1900 or 1899.

Alabama expects a bounteous yield.

Texas continues to be the center of interest, and the reports from that state are narrowly watched, as the usual crop of the commonwealth is one-third that of the entire south and one-fourth that of the world. The southern Texas crop will be above normal, that of central Texas below the average, and that of eastern and northern Texas above the average. While the general yield is expected to fall short of the average crop, three and a half millions, the increased acreage will probably bring the total crop up to the average.

In western Oklahoma the outlook is not bright, but the eastern part of the state and the Indian Territory will produce an average yield of cotton.

In Arkansas conservative reports place the total yield of the state at about the average.

In Tennessee the crop is two or three weeks late and is suffering for rain. The yield will probably be below the average, with the staple fair.

The indications are that the cotton crop of 1901 will grade fully up to the average, and will be superior to that of the last two years. Weather conditions during this month will have much to do with the yield, although it is too late for general destruction from ordinary causes. Occasional showers are needed to stimulate further blooming and the formation of bolls. With a fair degree of moisture from now on a crop of ten millions to eleven millions ought to be assured.

Drouth in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The government will hereafter limit the number of Jewish students in Russian universities to three per cent of the total number of students except in the university of Moscow, where they are entirely prohibited.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 13.—Close.—The foreigners do not seem to enthuse over the grain situation in America, and as they are obliged to come here for the staff of life it is not to be wondered at if they are adverse to putting up the price. Be this as it may the markets across the sea did not respond to the American bulge of yesterday, and disappointing cables were responsible for a weak and lower opening of the wheat market to-day. The decline, however, did not seem to frighten holders of long wheat very badly and little was shaken out, although there were evidences of speculative trading.

On the other hand the sentiment is still bullish and the statistics tend to uphold the buying side of the situation. Clearances continue enormous and if the ratio holds out for the week it will be another record breaker. The world's available supply also shows a decrease of more than a million and a half, against increases usual at this time of year.

As these facts began to soak in the decline was stopped and prices rallied. On the up-turn the Toledo market ran ahead of Chicago and closed steady at an advance over yesterday of ⅛c to ¼c, while the close of the big western board was ¼c lower.

Weather in the northwest continues favorable to the big harvest now under way. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day were 262 cars, compared with 137 last week and 308 a year ago.

At Liverpool wheat closed ¾d lower; at London ½d lower, and at Paris unchanged.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's available supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, decrease	1,965,000
Europe and afloat, increase	300,000
Net decrease	1,665,000
Corn, increase	715,000
Oats, increase	317,000

On increased receipts and sympathy with wheat corn was a shade higher during the early session, but closed practically unchanged. There was little news and trade was fair.

Oats were dull and steady.

The seed men were kept fairly busy and October clover seed sold up to $6.00, but closed at $5.55, the same as yesterday.

Rye was also a subject for considerable business and the price advanced 1c.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 39½c; Sept., 39¼c; Dec., 62¼c; May, 64¾c.

Oats—Cash, 31c; Sept., 27c; Dec., 28½c.

Rye—61c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, and Oct., $6.75.

Timothy seed—$2.50.

Following are the quotations from the various boards.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Aug. 12 Close.
Cash	71¾	72	71¾	72	72¼
Aug.	71¾				72¼
Sept.	74¾	75⅝	74¾	75⅝	75¼
Dec.	77½	78	77¾	77¾	77¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	73¾	75¾	73¼	75¾	73¾
Oct.	73¾	74⅝	73¾	74⅝	74⅛
Dec.	75½	76	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜
May	81½	82⅜	81½	82⅜	82⅛
Corn—					
Sept.	59⅝	60¼	59¼	59⅝	60⅛
Dec.	62	62⅜	61¾	62⅛	62⅝
May	64	64¾	64	64¼	64¾
Oats—					
Sept.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜
Dec.	27¾	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	27⅝
May	30¾	30